CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

"What thou seest, write-and send unto the-churches."

VOL. XV .-- NO. 48.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1836.

WHOLE NO. 776.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY. PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, long felt.

HARTFORD, CONN. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE

naless there is a special agreement to the contrary at the time been extinguished, has been coubted, by no of subscribing. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, unless notice is given, and arrearages paid. Letters on subjects connected with the paper should be addressed to Philemon Canfield, post paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms.

From M'Coy's Annual Register of Indian Affairs within the Indian (or Western) Territory.

PLEA FOR THE ABORIGINES OF NORTH AMERICA.

> No. 6. The cause of Indian Degeneracy. (Concluded.)

When the Spaniards discovered this country, they took possession of it in the name of their Sovereign. They never once thought that is might possibly belong to the people who inhabited it. Other Europeans, touched at different places northward, as far as the continent had been explored, and took possession of places in the names of their respective Sovereigns, equally unconscious, it would seem, that the millions who, in those times, inhabited this country, could have claims to it. The boundaries of the claims of Europeans, sometimes became a matter of inquiry among them; but there was none with regard to the claims of the Indians. They were suppose I to have no rights. Hence the charters of European Sovereigns to their subjects covered the whole continent. In this respect all imitated the example of the Spaniards. The settlements of New England, and of Virginia, were begun upon the same principles. - Neither was made under the impression that the country belonged to its aboriginal inhabit ints, and, with the design, that, if the rightful owners should not consent to the settlement of foreigners in it, they would return to Europe. Settlements were made under the impression that the Indians had no right to forbid it, and with the determination to remain, whatever might be the views of the Indians concerning When the latter attempted to arrest the country and their rights. They were treated as rebels against government; some were put to death, and others were sold for slaves. This usage was not confined to the Spanish dominions; it extended northward, and prevailed in New England.

The practice of putting prisoners to death, or selling them for slaves, as being rebels against government, because they had taken up arms in defence of their country and their rights, was not continued after our colonies became united. This honorable change of conduct towards the wretched natives, was a true token of the superior excellence of the government of the United States over others. While it indicated the kind influence of our institutions, it became ominous of the entire correction of the evil policy which had been entailed upon us. But this evil policy has not yet been corrected; hence we are not quite innocent.

We have marked out states and territories through the Indian country, regardless of any claims which they might have. At the treaty of Ghent, the Commissioners on the part of the U. S. and those of Great Britain, agreed that a given line of latitude should divide the possessions of the two governments. The whole run through Indian country. The same things occurred in fixing the boundaries between the U. S. and Mexico.

Treaties have been held with various tribes, ostensibly for the purpose of extinguishing their quirements in relation to subjection to civil govtitles to the soil they inhabited; but the nature of those titles was never defined. In those treaties, the whites invariably gave the terms. plication of its other doctrines to a people not Not one was ever made when the parties met in possession of this privilege, which is of vital under equal circumstances, and under such cir- importance to ourselves ? cumstances as would legalize a contract according to the laws of civilized nations. In proof al character, of individuality, of right in properof this we state the following facts, which we ty, and the consequent want of incentives to inare acknowledged by the others. But neither it would be to row a bout with oars upon one

The extinguishment of Indian title, so called, ings. by treaty, has been merely a measure to get If we would benefit those people substantialth em off the land with the least difficulty either ly, save them from extermination, and elevate to us or to them. By treaties we took the land, them to an equality with others, this is the place der we it. This was all that was implied by dispensable step, we are sorry to say has not, are aty, for, the country we intended to have, even yet, been taken ! wit either the Indians treated or not. This pol- About twelve years efforts have been making icy / did not originate with the U. States. Its to secure to such of the aborigines as are on gin was anterior to the existence of our gov- among and near us, a permanent residence, in en ament, and we are persuaded that no govern- a body, in a country where the influence of our

We know of no state in the Union more bryo, than in existence. deeply implicated than another. One policy

The Indians, therefore, in all places within the territory claimed by us, have only been ble. tenants at the will of our government. It was sively, a spirit of improvement. So far as cir. they die? cumstances allowed, individuals of uncommon

ed with the little authority of their several chief. tial to the salvation of the soul. in separate bands, as they were in their origin- are improved. al state, and prevents them from perceiving the be done consistently with the general rules possessing minds not inferior to any other peo-

They have no permanent resting place which ad supreme control. The tribes could not erations. ecome united in one civil community, such as

rument, no people could possibly thrive. Our hey could not form a government of their own, because our policy kept them assunder. Each ribe was but a sojourner in its place, under the management of a people to whose interests it had no claims.

We cannot blame the aborigines for not having generally adopted habits of civilized life, when we perceive that the disabilities under which Europeans have placed them, are such as would quickly reduce to a similar state of wretchedness, even the people of the United

Separated from each other as tribes, and yet ne several members of each not being taught the individuality of right in property, except in a small degree; in the absence of civil government, and without the prospect of better condition, they are generally listless and indelent. The efforts of Christians and other philanthropists to instruct them in science and religion, have not been rewarded with success equal to length of the line across to the Pacific Ocean, their expectations. This circumstance is not surprising, when we consider what is necessary to our own improvement, and perceive that this has been denied them.

Even the Bible, should we disregard its reernment, would not save us from ruin as a people. How then can we hope for a salutary ap-

It is the absence of this civil order, of nation. select from among many others, all of which dustry and enterprise, that so frequently baffles speak the same unequivocal language. En- efforts for their improvement. While they are gland has possessions in the north, Russia in kept destitute of these necessary things, it is as the north west, Mexico in the south, and the unreasanable to attempt their substantial im-U. States in the centre. The claims of each provement even with the Bible in our hands, as founds its claim upon the circumstance of have side only, or, to run a carriage with a wheel ing extinguished the Indian title to its territory. missing. But, let it be borne in mind that we The United States do not professedly claim a depart from the doctrines of the Bible, as well foot of land by virtue of conveyance from the as from the dictates of common sense, when we Indians. Its claims are based upon other con- seek the improvement of the Indians without civil government and its concomitant bless-

ment has treated the Indians with so little unkir idness as ours. We speak of wrongs not for
the purpose of inflicting a wound but for the
government, and to constitute them citizens of

der the influence of its humane institutions, has the obstacles to the adoption of this kind and general improvement; -its fearful aug. years, from 1828 to 1834, received an average

Price, Two Pollars and Fifty Cents per annum. If paid within four menths of the time of subscribing, a deduction of 50 cents will be made. Postage to be paid by subscribers. The right of the government to describe the boundaries of a state, when, to discount of 124 per cent will be allowed.

All subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, allowed the subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, allowed to be consistent with the sacredness of the Sabbath, boundaries of each state are agreed upon by all to be increased twenty or even fifty consistent with the sacredness of the Sabbath, boundaries of each state are agreed upon by all times—and we earnestly solicit, especially from state, to the improvement of the condition of the same day of the week. But the great principles of pace laid down in the gospel, and applicable alike to the conduct of individuals, and all obtain this year. It subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, all obtain this year. It can be discussed with much more freedom on the states. The right of the government to delay, are, 1st, the apathy which almost unities of each state are agreed upon by all to be increased twenty or even fifty can be deady of the week. But the great principles of the states, to the improvement of the condition of the same day of the week. But the great principles of pace laid down in the gospel, and applicable alike to the conduct of individuals, and all obtain this year. It subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, all obtain this year. It subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, all obtain the subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, all obtain the subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, all obtain the subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, all obtain the subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, all obtain the subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, all obtain the subscriptions are understood to be made for one year. It subscriptions are und affairs, entailed upon us by our European an. the intercourse of nations, ought, we think, to ety from their people. cestors; and 3d, the absurd notion that pecu- be brought forward amid the ordinary services render their improvement almost impractica-

impossible, therefore, for them to feel, extening upon this unhappy race of men, or must ity, will pervade Christendom, and go hand in he grant a high degree of success without cor-

Give the Indians, who could be reached by energy, under all their discouragements, have the measure, a common home. Let individu. cause than preach one sermon in a year. Some zeal, we shall look in vain for its triumph improved. They have become agricultural- als hold land in severality, while the surplus of its main points call for an entire discourse; throughout Christendom. ists, mechanics, merchants, school teachers, lands remain the common property of each dis- but others might, and should, be introduced inphysicians, preachers, &c. But these cases trict within which it lies. Give them a form of to sermons on ordinary topics by way of illus. leave the claims of this cause with you as the must necessarily, in a degree be isolated, be- civil government, and so far as practicable, let tration and inference. How natural, in dis- ambassadors and disciples of the Prince of cause of their detached, unconnected condition it be administered by themselves; make them cussing the worth of the soul, to glance at the Peace. Shall it be left to languish still? Will citizens of the United States, so that we and blighting influence of war upon the spiritual in- you not forthwith give it your prayers, your This incoherence of condition has been fos- they shall have mutual interest, and mutual re- terests of mankind. A warm friend of peace, contributions, your personal influence and efered by the policy of their white neighbors. gard for those interests, and they will then be when specifying obstacles to the salvation of forts ?- Blessed are the peace-makers : for We have recognised each tribe as being inde- brought within the reach of the means of instruction, could hardly fail to mention this custom as they shall be called the children of God. pendent of all others, and as such, have appoint- tion, both in the arts and sciences, which are neutralizing the efficacy of the gospel in Chrised an agent to attend them. The chiefs of essential to the comfort of man in life, and in tian lands, and retarding its spread and triumph each have been encouraged to remain content. the doctrines of Christianity, which are essen- through the earth. How easy, in treating of on's Advocate, the Rev. Adam Wilson, has been to

aincies, without conceiving a nobler design for They would then possess no more facilities or any one of the duties enjoined in the gospel, general union and general effort. The con- to improvement than what we know to be essen- to infer the incompatibility of war with our rerol which, through our agents, we exercise tial to our own prosperity. Thus situated, we ligion, and its pernicious influence on the whole over them in the management of their affairs, might as confidently affirm that they would be circle of Christian graces, and on the entire necessarily cherishes their ideas of remaining come improved, as we can now affirm that we character of a nation and a world. On a sub-

want of civil government. Each feels itself people, with nothing mystical about them .- to effect a radical and permanent change in the wholly dependent upon us, without the hope of With no unnatural predilection for war nor pro- war sentiments of Christendom. profiting by that dependence. It is permitted pensity to hunting, nor unnatural attachment to manage its small internal affairs, provided it to other customs opposed to their improvement, This little authority left to them, beguiles them of their condition, and they are ready to receive pose to give them, and which are solely under with his people. our control. Many of them are anxious to hey could call their own, and over which they arise and repair the desolations of former gen-

We have already seen that without civil gov. hands, by their ten thousand woes?

be continued, should providence allow us to is. ation, on whom can we rely. sue another number of the Register.

For the Christian Secretary.

Address in behalf of Executive Committee of the American Peace Society.

To Ministers and Churches.

The American Peace Society, at its last an- been made, a delightful season. niversary, repeated the request, that ministers claims of this great evangelical enterprize.

and, in either case, greater and more lasting in the evening. good will be done. No minister will fail to respecial occasion.

and as distinct a peculiarity of the gospel, as speedily and vigorously in our behalf. repentance or faith. It has indeed, a variety In regard to the pecuniary claims of this of secular bearings; but its essence is spiritual cause there is a very general mistake. Most and holy. The horrors of war ;-its waste of persons have seemed to suppose, that it would property ;-its havoc of human life ;-its with- take care of itself without funds to support

liarities are attached to Indian character, which of the sanctuary, and there enshriped in the af- nevolent enterprizes. Will the friends of peace May we hope that brighter days are dawn. done, before peace, as an element of Christian. a year? God does not promise, and never will hand with the gospel over the whole earth.

love, or meekness, or humility, or forgiveness, Cincinnati as a delegate to the Western Baptist ject like this, there must be 'line upon line;' have stumbled upon the dark mountains of Atheism. Here, then, we have the remnants of these and we know of no way better adapted than this

From the pulpit a pastor can easily carry this subject into his less formal instructions. He can frequently weave it into lectures before a which we have established in relation to them. ple. They would rejoice in the improvement Bible Class, into exhortations in a conferenceroom, into exercises at other religious meet-

A minister deeply interested in this cause,

of the gospel would preach on the subject of ary wants. Our cause depends upon the spon- tions, for aught that he can tell, may bring up peace once a year, and that churches of every taneous contributions of its triends; and we overwhelming proof of the being and perfecname would observe, on or near the 25th of think that all Christians should be accustomed tions of the only living and true God. The Dec. a Concert of Prayer, for the prevalence to support it just as they do the leading enter. very intelligence which enables us to discuss of pacific principles through the world. We prizes of benevolence. Ecclesiastical bodies this subject, is a proof of an intelligent First beg leave to remind them of this request, and belonging to almost every denomination in the Cause. As the constitution of our nature comto express the earnest hope, that they will not land, have commended it fully to the patron. pels us to assign some cause to all the events let the year close without remembering the age of the Christian community; and we hope which occur around us, so our experience reand request, that every Church which observes quires us to assign an adequate cause. Pres. Every minister pledged to preach on this the Concert of Prayer, will take up a contribu. M. said he loved to hear a man make out a subject, will of course choose his own time for lion at the same time in aid of the American plausible argument for atheism-he would then it; but there are some special reasons why it Peace Society. The 25th of December comes just tell the reason that the very intelligence should be done, if possible, on the Sabbath be. this year on Sunday, and ministers would do which he had so fearfully abused, was a proof fore or after the Concert of Prayer. If before, well to preach on the subject during the day, of an intelligent First Cause. No proposition it will prepare Christians for that occasion; if give the whole congregation an opportunity of could be more self-evident, than that if ever after, it will deepen and extend the interest; contributing, and then hold the prayer-meeting there had been a time when nothing existed,

deem sooner or later his pledge of one sermon more fully the pecuniary claims of this cause. ever been a time when there was no intellia year in behalf of peace; but a duty to which It cannot, any better than Home or Foreign gence in the Universe, there never would have we assign no definite place, is apt to slip from Missions, be carried forward without money; the mind; and the pastor who shall come to it has been left from the first to languish for the phil sophers had felt this, after maintaining the the close of the year without having preached want of money; and without a very great in. eternal existence of matter, when pressed with on this subject, will be liable either to neglect crease of liberality on the part of its friends, it the argument that matter could not originate it altogether, or to perform the service in a way cannot be sustained with any thing like the re- mind, they came to maintain the eternal exisso incidental or cursory as to accomplish little quisite degree of vigor. Our operations have tence of two distinct principles, matter and in comparison with what we might by making been much enlarged of late; and the exigen mind. the joint concert of prayer and preaching a cies of our cause demand still farther enlargement. We bave employed this year six agents; At a Court of Probate holden at Bristol within and We leave ministers to take their own course the demand for publications on peace, exhaustin discussing this subject; but we would sug- ed at one time all our tracts; and we wish to gest the importance of identifying the cause of issue new editions, and several new tracts; and peace with Christianity itself. This we con- our periodical ought to be put forthwith in far Administrators on the estate of Lucius Atwater, ceive to be its only proper and rightful place. more general circulation; but our slender Its principles occupy no small part of the Ser- means compel us to withhold it from not a few mon on the Mount; they pervade the whole of ministers to whom it ought to be sent. We the New Testament; and ought to be woven need this year ten thousand dollars for the their claims against the same to the subscriber-And into the habits and character of all the follow. cause; but we shall obtain only a small part of directs that public notice be given of this order, by and gave them something for their consent to at which we should begin. This first, and in-

purpose of healing one which our country, un- the United States. But so many have been sciences, on the progress of liberty, knowledge, at their hands. Our Society during its first six salutary measure, that it is still rather in em- mentation of vice, and crime, and misery; of only a little more than \$500 a year; in hese and kindred aspects of the subject, though 1835, this sum was more than doubled ; the last Among the causes which have occasioned bey might be presented in a way perfectly year it was nearly quadrupled; and this year

> Look at what is done for other kindred befections of those who profess to be sons and among sixteen millions of people refuse to this daughters of the God of peace. This must be enterprize the pittance of ten thousand dollars responding effort; and unless the friends of We hope that ministers will do more for this this cause come up to its aid with liberality and

> > Brethren in the ministry and the Church, we

ARGUMENT AGAINST ATHEISM -The Editor of Zi-Convention. He has given in the Advecate some valuable and interesting sketches of what he saw and heard while on his way, and at Cincinnati. We think the extract below may be of use to some souls who

Editorial Correspondence.

A SABBATH IN CINCINNATI.

Nov. 6, 1836. We shall attempt to give a plain detail of the events of this Sabbath as they occurred. Theological Lecture.

At 9 o'clock we went with a medical student nto a kind of contentment with their degraded the blessings at our hands, which we here pro- ings, and into his weekly and daily interviews to the hall of the Cincinnati College to hear a lecture by Dr. McGaffee, President of the College. They are commenced at nine o'clock, will find ways enough to promote it. He will that they may not interfere with other meetings, always give it his decided sanction. He will which in this city usually begin at eleven .-With the increased weight of a thousand con- mention it frequently in his prayers, and thus This was the introductory lecture, and was on s essential to improvement, and, in a word, siderations which crowded upon our mind in lead his church to remember it in their secret the existence of God. Text, Rom. i. 20. The hey could not become any thing better than this place, the question again recurs, must they and social devotions. He will sart and guide lecture was thoroughly studied, but delivered settlement of the whites by force, and were de-feated, they were not treated as a conquered nation which had been concending for their to receive both, imploring the boon at our late tracts and other publications to gratify it. that he does not believe there is a God, and In such ways the thousand pastors-pledged to the atheist, or the man who says he believes We have but barely entered upon this sub the support of this cause, could at once give it there is no God. This latter declaration was ntercourse regulations deprived them of the ject, and with a view of reaching the point in a wide and powerful impulse. They could handled with no sparing hand. He repeated possibility of enjoying the blessings of civil gov- argument at which we have arrived, before we easily quadruple the number of regular subscri- the celebrated argument of Foster enlarged upernment They have not been allowed a par- had filled the space allowed for this article, in bers for the Advocate of Peace in a single on by Chalmers. The man who is competent this number of the Register, we have not been month, and secure all the funds necessary to to say he knows there is no God, must be himable to do justice to many points at which we sustain our present scale of operations. Will self a God. He must be clothed with the athave glanced, and have been obliged to omit they not thus come to the aid of this cause? tributes which we ascribe to Jehovah. He much that lay in our way. The subject will If we cannot look to them for efficient co-oper. must be omnipresent; for if he is not, there may be evidence of the existence of God in the We hope every pastor will duly prepare his place where he is not. He must be eternal, or burch for the approaching Concert of Prayer, there may have been evidence of the divine ex-The whole thing will generally depend on him; istence, when he himself was not. He must and he should make arrangements for it in sea. be omniscient, or in regions of knowledge son, and furnish himself with facts and consid- which he has never explored, there may be erations fitted to invest the occasion with deep abundant and palpable proof of the existence spiritual interest. It ean be made, for it has and power and goodness of God. He must be sure that he perfectly understands all the We ought, also, to remind you of our pecuni- events of all coming time, or its future evoluthere never would have been a time when any Permit us, dear Brethren, to state a little thing would have existed. And if there had been any intelligence in the Universe. Ancient

for the Disrict of Bristol, on the 19th day of November A. D. 1:36.

Present GEORGE MITCHELL, Esq. Judge. late of Bristol, within said district, deceased.

This Court doth decree, that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit advertising in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign-post in said town of Bristol, nearest to the place where the deceased last dwelt.

Certified from Record. GEORGE MITCHELL, Judge.

Revised Statutes of Connecticut, For sale at the Bookstore of CANFIELD & ROBINS.

ALE BY IMETIC.

ne through the trans.

Preceptor. xamine the eping.

VS, ng

8 . tor of the and con. he inspec. accurate es may be rrected. d its sim-

extensive n the Enoth prose

ncipal of w-39E BY diction.

roper variety S.

leviews.

London.

ristian y Rev.

ary, &c.

Y ition.-Social Manull's Foicence,

INSU. x doors Legis-ONE DOL-Half a cured, Bank es; all on as

ucting

ain the

tlemen

n and

of the avis, have

We have again through the politeness of Major James Goodwin, Jr. of this City, received a copy of the Courier and Enquirer, containing the proceedings of Congress, and the President's Message, brought by the Express of Mr. Haughton, of the Boston Atlas. To his extraordinary exertions, we are indebted for the reception of the Message, four hours in advance of the mail. The express came from New Haven to Hartford in an hour and thirty minutes.

4---

Second Session.

IN SENATE, Monday, Dec. 5, 1836.
The Senate being assembled at 12 o'clock, and the list eing called, the following Senators appeared in their

Mesers. Hubbard and Pago, from New Hampshire; Davis, from Massachusetts; Prentiss and Swift, from Vermont; Knight and Robbins, from Rhode Island Tomlinson and Niles, from Connecticut; S. Wright from New York; Wall and Southard, from New Jersey McKean and Buchanan, from Pennsylvania; Bayard, from Delaware; Kent, from Maryland; Rives, from Virginia; King, from Georgia; Walker, from Mississippi; King and Moore, from Alabama; White and Grundy, from Tennessee; Clay and Crittenden, from Mentucky; Ewing and Morris, from Ohio; Hendricks & Tipton, from Indiana; Robinson and Ewing, from Illinois; Linn and Benton, from Missouri.

Mr. Benton presented the credentials of Mesers. Sevier and Fulton, elected Senators from Arkansas, and

vier and Fulton, elected Senators from Arkansas, and they accordingly took the oath and their seats. Son motion of Mr. Benton, the Senators from Arkansas certain the classes to which the Senators from Arkansas should be assigned, and the Secretary having deposited two numbers in a ballot hox, the Senators chose there-from, when Mr. Sevier drew No. 1, and Mr. Fulton frew No. 2.

tion of Mr. Grundy a message was sent to the House, and a committee was appointed to wait on the President, to inform him that a quorum of the Senate had The Vice President laid before the Sena e a report

m the Secretary of the Senate, of the expenditures of the Contingen: Fund, was laid on the table. On metion of Mr. Linn, it was ordered that the Senate

be supplied with the usual newspapers.

The Vice President laid before the Senate, a letter from Walter Lowrie resigning his office as Secretary of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Benton, who made a few observations in which he expressed his respect for the late incum-bent, and his regret at his resignation, the principal clerk, Mr. Machen, (in the absence of the chief clerk who is sick.) was appointed temporarily to fill the office, until a successor to Mr. Lowrie should be appointed. Mr. Ma-

On motion of Mr. Wall the Senate proceeded to the electing of a Committee of Accounts, and the Chair being requested to name the Committee, Messrs. M'Kean,

Tominson, and Hendricks, were appointed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives by Mr Franklin, announcing that a quorum of that body had assembled, and were ready to proceed to usiness. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 5.

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, the House of Representatives were called to order at 12 o'clock precisely, by their Speaker, James K. Polk.

The roll being called, 183 members appeared and answered to their names. The member elect from the State of Arkansas, Mr. Yell, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The usual messages were exchanged with the Senate. and on motion of Mr. Dutee J. Pearce, a committee was appointed on the part of the House, to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses had formed a quorum, and were ready to receive from him any commu-Mr. E. Whittlesey moved that the standing Commit-

tees of the House be now appointed. Mr. Boon objected to this course as unusual. It had not, he said, been customary to announce the Committees during the first week session, and many members were now absent. Mr. Whittlesey hoped, he said, that the House had come together at this session, with a determination to dispatch the public business, and that the first week would not be lost as heretolore-

would not be lost as heretofore.

Mr. Boan moved the postponement of the consideration of the motion till Thursday.

Mr. Mercer suggested that the absence of a member ought not to be considered as a disqualification for appointment on a Committee.

The Chair—That must be considered the rule until otherwise ordered by the House.

Mr. Mercer then moved the postponement of the consideration of the subject till to-morrow, and that, hereafter, the absence of a member shall not be considered as a disqualification for appointment on a Committee.

Mr. E. Whitelesey asked the year and nays on this motion, and they were, year 33, nays 148.

tion, and they were, yeas 23, nays 148.

On motion of Mr. Wardwell, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Mann,

The House adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

and House of Representatives: Addressing to you the last annual message I shall ever present to the Congress of the United States, it is a source of the most heartfelt satisfaction to be able to congratulate you on the high state of prosperity which our beloved country has attained; with no causes at home or abroad to lessen the confidence with which we look to the future for con inuing proofs of the capacity of our free institutions to produce all the fruits of good government, the general condition of our affairs may well excite our

I can not avoid congratulating you and my country par-ticularly, on the success of the efforts made during my administration, by the Executive and Legislature, in conformity with the sincere, constant and earnest desire of the people, to maintain peace, and to establish cordial re-lations with all foreign powers. Our gratitude is due to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and I invite you to unite with me in offering to riim fervent supplication, that his providential care may ever be extended to those who follow us, enabling them to avoid the dangers and the horrors of war, consistently with a just and indispensable horrors of war, consistently with a just and indispensable regard to the rights and honer of our country. But, although the present state of our foreign affairs, standing, without important change, as they did when you separated in July last, is flattering in the extreme, I regret to say, that many questions of an interesting character at issue with other powers, are yet unadjusted. Amongst the most prominent of these is that if the Northeastern Boundary. With an undiminished confidence in the singered desire of his Britannic Maieste's Government to cere desire of his Britannic Majesty's Government to adjust that question, I am not yet in possession of the precise grounds upon which it proposes a satis actory ad-

With France our diplomatic relations have been resumed, and under circumstances which attest the disposition of both Governments to preserve a mutually beneficial intercourse, and foster those amicable feelings which are so tercourse, and toster those underseast of the two coun-strongly required by the true interests of the two coun-tries. With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, Sweden, and Denmark, the best understanding exists; and our ercial intercourse is gradually expanding itself with It is encouraged in all these countries except Naples by their mutually advantageous and liberal treaty

plations with us. the claims of our citizens on Portugal are admitted to be just, but provisions for the payment of them has been unfortunately delayed by frequent political changes in that kingdom.

The blessings of peace have not been secured by Spain. Our connections with that country are on the best tooting, with the exception of the burden still imposed upon our commerce with her passessions out of Europe.

The claims of American citizens for losses sustained

The claims of American citizens for losses sustained at the bombardment of Antwerp have been presented to the Governments of Holland and Belgium, and will be pressed in due season, to settlement.

With Brazil, and all our reighbors of this continent,

With Brazil, and all our reighbors of this continent, we continue to maintain relations of amily and concord, extending our commerce with them as far as the resources of the people and the policy of the Governments will permit. The just and long standing claims of our citizens upon some of them, are yet sources of dissatisfaction and complaint. No danger is apprehended however, that they will not be peaceally, although tardily, acknowledged and paid by all, unless the irritating effect of her atruggle with Texas should unfortunately make our immediate neighbor, Mexico, an exception.

It is already known to you, by the correspondence her

It is already known to you, by the correspondence be-Aween the two Governments, communicated at your last session, that our conduct in relation to that struggle is re-Awen the two Governments, communicated at your last seesson, that our conduct in relation to that struggle is regulated by the same principles that governed us in the dispute between Spain and Mexico herself, and, I trust, that it will be found, on the most severe scrutny, that our acts have strictly corresponded with our professions. That the inhabitants of the United States should feel strong prepose saions for the one party is not surprising. But this circumstance should, of itself, teach us great caution, leat it lead us into the great error of suffering public policy to be regulated by partiality or prejudice; and there are considerations connected with the possible result of this contest between the two parties, of so much delicacy and importance to the United States, that our character requires that we should neither anticipate events, nor attempt to control them. The known desire of the Texians to become a part of our system, although its gradification depends upon the reconcilement of various and conflicting interests, necessarily a work of time, and uncertain in itself, is calculated to expose our conduct to misconstruction in the eyes of the world. There are already those who, indifferent to principle themselves, and prone to suspect the want of it in others, charge us with ambitious designs and insidious policy. You will perceive, by the accompanying documents, that the extraordinary mission from Mexico has been terminated, on the sole ground that the obligations of this Government to itself and to Mexico, under treaty stipulations, have compelled me to trust a discretionary authority to a high officer of our army, to advance into territory claimed as part of Texas, if necessary to protect our own or the neighboring frantier from Indian depredation. In the honor of his country will be wounded by American goldiers and times and the support of the support o the neighboring frontier from Hann deptending on tell us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering, with the most amicable avowed purposes, upon ground from which the followers of his Goyernment have been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a serious effort on its part being made to re-establish its dominion. The departure of this Minister was the near studier. made to re-establish its dominion. The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was apprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for the advance of our troops by the commanding General had been seriously doubted by me: and that there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States—their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or talsehood of the information upon which they had been marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn in ican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn in consequence of the impressive wa nings their command-ing officer had received from the Depar ment of War. It is hoped and believed that his Government will take a more dispassionate and just view of this subject, and not be disposed to construe a measure of justifiable precaution, made necessary by its known inability, in execution of the stipulations of our treaty, to act upon the frontier, into an encroachment upon its rights, or a stain upon its honor.

In the mean time, the ancient complaints of injustice, made on behalf of our citizens, are disregarded, and new causes of dissatisfaction have arisen, some of them of a character requiring prompt remonstrance, and ample and immediate redress. I trust, however, by tempering firmness with courtesy, and acting with great forbearance up-on every incident that has occurred, or that may happen, to do and to obtain justice, and thus avoid the necessity of again bringing this subject to the view of Congress.

It is my duty to remind you, that no provision has been

made to execute our treaty with Mexico for tracing the boundary line between the two countries. Whatever may be the prospect of Mexico being soon able to exein anticipation, prepared at all times to p rform our obli-gations, without regard to the probable condition of those with whom we have contracted them.

The result of the confidential inquiries made into the condition and prospects of the newly declared Texan Government, will be communicated to you in the course

of the session. Commercial treaties, promising great advantages to our enterprising merchants and navigators, have been formed with the distant Governments of Muscat and Siam. The ratifications have been exchanged, but have not reached the Department of State; copies of the treaties will be transmitted to you, if received before, or published, if arriving after, the close of the present session of Congress.

Nothing has occurred to interrupt the good understanding that has long existed with the Barbary Powers, nor to check the good wil which is gradually growing up in our intercourse with the dominions of the Government of the distinguished Chief of the Ottoman Empire.
Information has been received at the Department of

State, that a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco has just been negociated, which, I hope, will be received in time to be laid before the Senate, previous to the close of the session.

You will perceive, from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the financial means of the country continue to keep pace with its improvement in all other respects. The receipts into the Treasury during the present year, will amount to about \$47,691,898; those from cus-toms being estimated at \$22,523,151; those from lands, at about \$24,000,000, and the residue from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures for all objects during the year, are estimated not to exceed \$32,000,000, which will leave a balance in the Treasury f r public purposes, on the first day of January next, of about \$41,723,959. This sum, with the exception of five midiens, will be transferred to the several States, in accordance with the provisions of the act regulating the deposits of the public money.

unexpended balances of appropriation, on the first The unexpended balances of appropriation, on the first day of January next, are estimated at \$14,636,662, exceeding by \$9,636,062, the amount which will be left in the deposite banks, subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, after the contemplated transfers to the several States are made. If, therefore, the future receipts should not be sufficient to meet these outstanding and future appropriations.

and future appropriations, there may be soon a necessity to use a portion of the funds deposited with the States. The cause queness apprehended, when the deposite act of the last session received a relucant approval, have been measurably realized. Though an act merely for the deposite of the surplus moneys of the United States in the State Treasuries, for safe keeping, until they may be wanted for the service of the General Government, it has been extensively spoken of as an act to give the money to the several States, and they have been advised o use it as a gift, without regard to the means of refunding it when called for. Such a suggestion has doubtless been made without a due consideration of the obligation of the deposite act, and without a proper attention to the various principles and interests which are affected by it. It is manifest that the law itself cannot sanction such a suggestion, and that, as it now stands, the States have no more authority to receive and use these deposites with out intending to return them, than any deposite bank, or any individual temporarily charged with the rafe-keeping or application of the public money, would now have for converting the same to their private use, without the consert and against the will of the government. But, independently of the violation of public faith and moral obligation which are involved in this siggestion, when examined in reference to the terms of the present deposite act, it is believed that the consideration which should govern the future legislation of Congress on this subject, will be equally conclusive against the adoption of any neasure re ognising the principles on which the sugges-

usidering the intimate connection of the subject with the financial interests of the country, and its great impor-tance in whatever aspect it can be viewed, I have bestow-ed upon it the most anxious reflection, and feel it to be my duty to state to Congress such thoughts as have occurred to me, to aid their deliberation in treating it in

manner best calculated to conduce to the common good. The experience of other nations admonished us to has-ten the extinguishment of the public debt. But it will be in vain that we have congratulated each other upon disappearance of this evil, if we do not guard against the equally great one of prompting the unnecessary accumu-lation of public revenue. No political mexim is better established that, that which tells us that an improvident expenditure of money is the parent of profligacy, and that no people can hope to perpetuate their liberties who long acquiesce in a policy which taxes them for objects not ne-cessary to the legitimate and real wants of their Govern-ment. Flattering as is the condition of our country at the present period, because of its unexampled advance in all the steps of social and poritical improvement, it can-not be disguised that there is a lunking danger already apparent in the neglect of this warning truth, and that the time has arrived when the representatives of the people should be employed in devising some more appropriate remedy that now exists, to avert it.

Under our present revenue system, there is every probability that there will continue to be a surplus beyond the wants of the Government ; and it has become our duty to decide whether such a result be consistent with he true objects of our Government.

Should a surplus be permitted to accumulate, beyond

the appropriations, it must be retained in the Treasury, as it now is, or distributed among the people of the

To retain it in the Treasury, unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is, besides, against the genius of our tree institutions to lock up in vaults the treasure of the free institutions to lock up in vanits the trensure of the nation. To take from the people the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defence in the hands of a standing army, would be scarcely more dangerous to their liberties than to permit the Government to accumulate immense amounts of treasure beyond the supplies neces-sary to legitimate wants. Such a treasure would doubtbe employed, at some time, as it has been in other

less be employed, at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition.

To collect it merely for distribution to the States, would see m to be highly impolitie, if not as dangerous as the proposition to retain it in the Treasury. The shortest reflection must satisfy every one that to require the people to pay taxes to the Go ernment merely that they may be paid back again, is sporting with the substantial interests of the country, and no system which produces such a result can be expected to receive the public countenance. Nothing could be gained by it, even if each individual who contributed a portion of the tax could receive back promptly the same portion. But it is apparent that no system of the kind can ever be enforced, which will not absorb a considerable portion of the money, to be distributed in salaries and commissions to the agents employed in the process, and in the various losses and depreciations which arise from other causes; and the practical effect of such an attempt must ever be to burden the people with taxes, not for purposes beneficial to them, but to swell the profits of deposite banks, and support a band o useless public officers.

ple with taxes, not for purposes beneficial to them, but to swell the profits of deposite banks, and support a band of uncless public officers.

A distribution to the people is impracticable and unjust in other respects. It would be taking one man's property and giving it to another. Such would be the unavoidable result of a rule of equality (and none other is spoken of, or would be likely to be adopted) inasmuch as there is no mode by which the amount of the individual contributions of our cit tens to the public resents on he contributions of our cit.zens to the public revenue can be

ascertained. We know that they contribute unequally, and a rule therefore that would distribute to them equally, would be liable to all the objections which apply to the principle of an equal division of property. To make the General Government the instrument of carrying this odious principle into effect, would be at once to destroy the general of the usefulness, and change the character desure. neans of its usefulness, and change the character designed for it by the framers of the constitution.

But the more extended and injurious conse-

quences likely to result from a policy which would collect a surplus revenue for the purpose of distributing it, may be forcibly illustrated by an examination of the affects already produced by the present deposit act. This act, although certainly designed to secure the safety of the public revenue, is not entirely free in its tendencies from many of the objections which apply to this principle of distribution. The Government had without necessity, received a large surplus, which, instead of being employed as heretofore, and returned to them by means of the public expenditure, was deposited with sundry banks. The banks proceeded to make loans upon this surplus, and thus converted it into banking capital; and in this manner it has tended to multiply bank charters, and has had a great agency in producing a spirit of wild speculation. The possession and use of property out of which this surplus was created, belong to the people; but the Government has transferred its possession to incorporated banks, whose interest and effort it is to make large profits out of its use. This process need only be stated to show its injustice and bad policy.

And the same observations apply to the influence which is produced by the steps recessary to collect, as well as to distribute such a revenue,-About three fifths of all the duties on imports are paid in the city of New York, but it is obvious the means to pay those duties are drawn from every quarter of the Union. Every citizen in every State, who purchases and consumes an article which has paid a duty at that port, contributes to the accumulating mass. The surplus collected there must, therefore, be made up of monies or property withdrawn from other points and other States. Thus the wealth and business of every region from which these surplus funds proceed must be to some extent injured, while that of the place where the funds are concentrated, and are mployed in banking, is proportionably extended. But both in making the transfer of the funds that are first necessary to pay the duties and collect the surplus-and in making the re-transfer which becomes necessary when the time arrives for the distribution of that surplus, there is a considerable period when the funds cannot be brought into use, and it is manifest that besides the loss inevitable from such an operation, its tendency is to produce fluctuations in the business of the country, which are always productive of speculation, and detrimental to the interests of regular trade, Argument can scar ely be necessary to show that a measure of this nature ought not to receive fur-

ther legislative encouragement. By examining the practical operation of the ratio for distribution adopted in the deposite bill of the last session, we shall discover other features equally objectionable Let it be assumed, for the sake of argument, that the surplus moneys to be deposited with the States have been cellected, and belong to them, in the ratio of their federal representative population-an assumption found. ed upon the fact that any deficiencies in our future revenue from imposts and public lands, must be made up by direct taxes collected from the States in that ratio. It is propo ed to distribute the surplus, say \$30,000 000, not according to the ratio in which it has been collected and belongs to the people of the States, but in that of their votes in the colleges of electors of President and Vice President. The effect of a distribution upon that ratio is shown by the annexed table marked A.

By an examination of that table, it will be perceived, that in the distribution of a surplus of \$30,000,000, upon that has six, there is a great departure from the principle which regards representation as the true measure of taxation; and it will be found that the tendency of that departure will be the best of the transfer of that departure will be to increase whatever inequalities have been supposed to attend the operation of the federal system in respect to its bearings upon the different interests of the Union. In making the basis of representation the basis of taxasion, the framers of the Construction intended to equalize the burdens which are necessary to support the government, and the adoption of that ratio while it accomplished this object, was also the very means of adjusting other great tones griding of the second of the construction of the con very means of adjusting other great topics arising out of cut very means or adjusting other great topics arising our of conflicting views respecting the political equality of the various members of the confederacy. Whatever therefore disturbs the liberal sprit of the compromises which established a rule of taxation so just and equitable, and which experience has proved to be so well adapted to the renius and habits of our people, should be received with the greatest caution and distrust.

A bare inspection, in the annexed table, of the differences A bare inspection, in the annexed table, of the differences produced by the ratio used in the deposite act, compared with the results of a distribution according to the ratio of a direct taxation, must satisfy every unprejudiced mind hat the former ratio contravenes the spirit of the constitution, and produces a degree of injustice in the operation of the federal government, which would be fatal to the hope of perpetuating it. By the ratio of direct taxation, for example, the state of Delaware, in the collection of \$30,000,000 of revenue would pay into the treasury \$188,716, and in a distribution of \$30,000,000 she will receive back from the government, according to the ratio of the deposite bill, the sum of \$306,122; 4 nd similar results would follow the comparison between the large and the small states throughout the Union; thus realizing to the small states an advantage which would be doubtless as unacceptable to them as a motive for incorporadoubtless as unacceptable to them as a motive for incorpora-ting the principle in any system which would produce it, as it would be inconsistent with the rights and expectations of the large states. It was certainly the intent on of that provision of the constitution which declares that "all duties imposts, and excises," 'shall 'be uniform throughout the U. States," to make the burdens of taxation full equally upon the people in whatever state of the Union they near reside. the people in whatever state of the Union they may reside. But what would be the value of such an uniform rule if the moneys raised by it could be immediately returned by a different one, which will give to the people of some states much more, and to those of others much less than their fair proportion ! Were the f-deral government to exempt, in express terms, the immorts products and magnificances. express terms, the imports, products, and manufactures of some portions of the country from all duries, while it imports sed heavy ones on others, the injustice could not be greater. It would be easy to show how, by the operation of such a principle, the large states of the Union would not only have to contribute their just share towards the support of the federal government, but also have to bear in some degree the taxes meressay to support the government. the tixes necessary to support the governmen softheir small er sisters; but it is deemed unnecessary to state the details where the gen-ral principle is so obvious.

A system liable to such ofjections can never be sup-posed to have been sanctioned by the framers of the con-

A system table to such objections can never be supposed to have been sanctioned by the framers of the constitution, when they conferred on Congress the taxing power; and I feel persuaded that a mature examination of the subject will ratisfy every one that there are insome untable difficulties in the operation of any plan which can be devised of collecting revenue for the purpose of distributing it. Congress is only authorized to key taxes to the total welfare of the United States."

There is no such provision as would authorize Congress to collect together the property of the country, under the name of revenue for the purpose of dividing it equally or unequally among the States or the people. Indeed, it is not probable that such an idea ever occurred to the States when they adopted the constitution. But, however this may be, the only safe rule for us interpreting the powers granted to the Federal Government, is to regard the absence of express authority to touch a subject so important and delicate as this, is as equivalent to ject so important and delicate as this, is as equivalent to

Even if our powers were less doubtful in this respect, as the constitution now stands, there are considerations afforded by recent experience, which would seem to make

it our duty to avoid a resort to such a system.

All will admit that the simplicity and economy of the State Governments, mainly depend on the fact that money has to be supplied to support them by the same men, or their agents, who vote it away in appropriations.—
Hence, when there are extravagant and wasteful appropriations, there must be a corresponding increase ef taxes: and the people, becoming awakened will necessarily scrutinize the character of measures which thus increase their burdens. By the watchful eye of self inte-, rest, the agents of the people in the State Governments are repressed, and kept within the limits of a just economy. But if the necessity of levying the taxes be taken are repressed, and kept which expired the taxes be taken my. But if the necessity of levying the taxes be taken from those who make the appropriations, and thrown upon a distant and less responsible set of public agents, who have power to approach the people by an indirect and stealthy taxation, there is reason to fear that prodigality will soon supercede those characteristics which have thus far made us look with so much pride and confidence to the state of the state far made us look with so much pride and confidence to the State Governments as the main stay of our Union and liberties. The State Legislatures, instead of studying to restrict their State expenditures to the smallest possible sum, wil claim credit for their profusion, and harrass the General Government for increased supplies. Fractically, there would soon be but one taxing power, and that vested in a body of men far removed from the people, in which the farming and mechanic interests

would scarcely be represented. The States would gradually lose their purity as well as their independence; they would not dare to murmur at the proceedings of the General Government, lest they should lose their supplies; all would be merged in a practical consolidation, cemented by wide-spread corruption, which could only be eradica-ted by one of those bloody revolutions which occasionally

overthrow the despotic systems of the old world.

In all the other aspects in which I have been able to look at the effect of such a principle of distribution upon the best interests of the country, I can see nothing to compensate for the disadvantages to which I have adverted. If we consider the protective duties, which are, in a great degree, the source of the surplus revenue, beneficial to one section of the Union, and prejudicial to another, there is no corrective for the evil in such a plan of distribution. On the contrary there is reason to fear that all the complaints which have spring from this cause would be aggravated. Every one must be sensible that a distri-bution of the surplus must beget a disposition to cherish the means which create it; and any system, therefore, into which it enters, must have a powerful tendency to increase, rather than diminish the tariff. If it were even admitted that the advantages of such a system could be made equal to all the sections of the Union, the reasons already so urgently calling for a reduction of the revenue, would, nevertheless, lose none of their force; for it will always be improbable that an intelligent and virtuous community can consent to raise a surplus for the mere purpose of dividing it, diminished as it must inevitably purpose of dividing it, diminished as it mass increasery be, by the expenses of the various machinery necessary

The safest and simplest mode of obviating all the difficulties which have been mentioned, is to collect only revenue enough to meet the wants of the Government, and let the people keep the balance of the property in their own hands, to be used for their own profit. will then support its own Government, and contribute its due share towards the support of the General Government. There would be no surplus to cramp and lessen the resources of individual wealth and enterprise, and the banks would be left to their ordinary means. Whaterer agitations and fluctuations might arise from our unfortu nate paper system, they could never be attributed, justly or unjustly, to the action of the Federal Government.— There would be some guaranty that the spirit of wild speculation, which seeks to convert the surplus revenue into banking capital, would be effectually checked, and that the scenes of demoralization which are now so pro-

valent through the land, would d appear.
Without desiring to conceal that the experience and observation of the last two years, have operated a partial change in my views upon this interesting subject, it is nevertheless regretted that the suggestions made by me in my annual messages of 1829 and 1830, have been greatly misunderstood. At that time, the great struggle was begun against that latitudicarian construction of the constitution, which authorizes the unlimited appropriation of the revenues of the Union to internal improvements within the States, tending to invest in the hands, and place under the control, of the General Government, all the puncipal roads and canals of the country, in violation of State Rights and in derogation of State authority -At the same time, the condition of the manufacturing interest was such as to create an apprehension that the duties on imports could not, without extensive mischief, be reduced in eason to prevent the accumulation of a considerable surplus after the payment of the national debt. In view of the dangers of such a surplus, and in preference to its application to internal improvements, in derogation of the rights and powers of the States, the suggestion of an amendment of the constitution to authorize its distribution was made. It was an alternative for what were deemed greater evils-a temporary resort to relieve an over-loaded Treasury until the Government could, without a sudden and destructive revulsion in the business of the country, gradually return to the just principle of raising no more revenue from the people in than is necessary for its economical support. Even that alternative was not spoken of but in connection with an amendment of the constitution. No temporary inconvenience can justify the exercise of a prohibited power, or a power not granted by that instrument; and it was from a conviction that the power to distribute even a temporary surplus of revenue is of that character, that it was suggested only in connection with an appeal to the source of all legal power in the General Government, the States which have established it. No such appeal has been taken and in my opinion a dis ribution of States or the people, is to be considered as among the prohibitions of the constitution. As already in timated, my views have undergone a charge, so far as to be convinced that no alteration of the constitution in this respect is wise of expedient. The influence of an accumulating surplus upon the legislation of the General Government and the States, its effects upon the cred t system of the country, producing dangerous extensions and ruinous contrections, fluctuations in the price of property, rash speculations, idleness, extravagance, and ration of morals, have taught us the important lesson, that any transent mischief which may attend the reduction of our revenue to the wants of our Government, is to be borne in preference to an over-

flowing Treasury.

Theg leave to call your attention to another subet intimately associated with the preceding one-

the currency of the country.
It is apparent, from the whole context of the constitution, as well as the history of the times which gave birth to it, that it was the purpose of the convention to establish a currency consisting of the preous metals. These from their peculiar properties, which rendered them the standard of value in all other countries, were adopted in this, as well to es tablish its commercial standard in reference to foreign countries by a permanent rule, as to exclude the use of a mutable medium of exchange, such as of certain agricultural commodities, recignized by the statutes of some States as a tender for debts, or the still more pernicious expedient of a paper currency. The last from the experience of the evils of the issues of paper during the revolution, had be-come so justly obnoxious, as not only to suggest the clause in the constitution forbidding the emission of bills of credit by the States, but also to produce that vote in the convention which negatived the proposition to grant powers to congress to charter corporations - a proposition well understood at the time, as intended to authorize the establishment of a national bank, which was to issue a currency of bank notes, on a capital to be created in some extent out of Government stocks. Although this proposition was refused by a dire t vote of the convention, the object was afterwards in effect obtain ed by its ingenius advocates, through a strained construction of the constitution. The debts of the revolution were furded, at prices which formed no equivalent compared with the nominal amount of the stock, and under circumstances which exposed the motives of some of those who participated in the passage of the act to distrust.

The facts that the value of the stock was greatly enhanced by the creation of the bank, that it was well understood that such would be the case, and that some of the advocates of the measure were largely benefitted by it, belong to the history of the tines, and are well calculated to diminish the resp ct which might otherwise have been due to the ton of the congress which created the institution.

Of the establishment of a national bank, it becomes the interest of its creditors, that gold should be superceded by the paper of the bank, as a general currency. A value was soon attached to the gold coins, which made their exportation to foreign countries, as a mercantile commodi y, more prefitable than their retention and use at home as n It followed as a matter of course, if not designed by those who established the bank that the bank be came, in effect, a substitute for the mint of the Uni-

Such was the origin of a national bank currency, and such the beginning of those difficulties which now appear in the excessive issues of the banks incorporated by the various States.

Alt ough it may not be possible by any legislative means within our power, to change of once the system which has thus been introduced, and has received the acquiescence of all portions of the country, it is certainly our duty to do all that is consistent with our constitutional obligations in preventing the mischiefs which are threatened by its extension. That the efforts of the fathers of our Government to guard against it by a corstitutional provision were founded on an intimate knowledge of the subject, has been frequently attested by the bitter experience of the country. The same causes which led them to refuse their sanction to a power

authorizing the establishment of incorporation for banking purposes, now exist in a much stronger degree to urge us to exert the utmost vigilance in callt ing into action the means necessary to correct the evils resulting from the unfortunate exercise o. the power and it is to be hoped that the opportunity for effecting this great good, will be improved before the country witnesses new scenes of embarrass-

ment and distress. Variableness must even be the characteristic of a errrency of which the precious metals are not the ingredient, or which can be expended or contracted without regard to the principles that regulate the value of those metals as a standard in the general trade of the world. With us bank issues constitute such a currency, and must ever do so until they are made dependent on those just proportions of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, which experience has proved to be necessary, not only in this but in all other commercial countries. Where those proportions are not infused into the circulation, and do not con'rol it, it is manifest that prices must very according to the tide of bank issues, and the value and stability of property must stand exposed to all the uncertainty which attends the administration of institutions that are constantly liable to the temptation of an interest distinct from that of the community in which they are established.

The progress of an expansion, or rather a depreciation of the currency, by excessive bank issues, is always attended by a loss to the laboring class. This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the etbs and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful teils, they do not perceive that although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced in fact by the rapid increase of a spurious currency, which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing. It is not so with the speculator by whom this operation is better understood, and is made to contribute to his advantage. It is not until the prices of the necessaries of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages, that the wages rise, and gradual ly reach a justly proportioned rate to that of the. products of their labor. When thus by the depreciation in consequence of the quantity of paper in circulation, wages, as well as prices become bitant, it is soon found that the whole effect of the adulteration is a tariff on our home industry for the benefit of the countries where gold and silver circuate, and maintain uniformity and moderation in prices. It is then perceived that the enhancement of the price of land and labor produces a correst onding merease in the price of products, until these products do not sus ain a competition with similar ones in other countries; and thus both manufactured and agrecultural productions cease to bear exportation from the country of the sourious currency because they cannot be sold for cost. This is the process by which specie is banished by the paper of the banks. Their vaults are soon exhausted to pay for foreign commo fities; the next step is a stoppage of specie payment; a total degradation of paper as a currency; unusual depression of prices; the rum of debtors, and the accumulation of proper-

ty in the hands of creditors and cautious capitalists. It was in the view of these evils, together with the dangerous power wielded by the Bank of the U. States, and its repugnance to our constitution, that I was induced to exert the power conferred upon nie by the American people, to prevent the continuance of that institution. But, although various dangers to our republican institutions have been obviated by the failure of that bank to extort from the Government a renewal of its charter, it is obvious that little has been accomplished. . xcept a salutary charge of public of men, towards restoring to the country the sound currency provided for in the corstitution. In the acts of several of the States prohibiting the circulation of small notes, and the ouxiliary enactments of Congress at the last session forbidding their reception or payment on public account, the true policy of the country has been advanced, and a larger portion of the precious metals infused into our circulating me lium. These measures will probably be followed up, in due time, by the enactment of the laws brobbling from circulation bank notes of still higher denominations, and the o'ject may be materially promoted by further acts of congress, forbidding the employment, as fiscal agents, of such banks as continue to issue notes of low denominations, and throw impediments in the way of the circulation of gold and silver.

The effects of an extension of bank credits, and over issues of bank paper, have been strikingly illustrated in the sales of the public lands. From the re urns made by the various registers and receivers, in the early part of last summer, it was considered to the control of the public lands. g sters and receivers, in the early part of last summer, it was perceived that the receips arising from the sale of public lands were increasing to an unprocedented amount. In effect, however, these receipts amoun ed to nothing more! an credi's in bank. The banks lem out their notes to speculation were paid to the receivers, and immediately retors; they were paid to the receivers, and Immed ately re-turned to the banks, to be lent out again, being mere instru-ments to transfer to speculators the most valuable public land, and pay the government by a credit on the books of the banks. These credits on the books of some of the wessern-banks, using ly called deposites, were already greatly be-yond their immediate means of payment, and were rapidly nd their immediate means of payment, and were rapidly creasing. Indeed, each speculation furnished means for ther; for no sooner had one individual or company paid in the notes, than they were immediately lent to another for a like purpose, and the backs were extending their business and their issues so largely, as o pairm considerate men, and render it doub ful whether these bank credies, if permitted to reinter it doub ful whether these bank credies, if permitted to accumulate, would ultimately be of the least value to the government. The spirit of expansion and specu ation, was not confined to the deposite banks, but pervaded the whole multitude of banks through-out the Union, and was giving rise to new institutions to aggravate the evil.

The safety of the public tunds, and the interest

of the people generally, required that these operations should be checked, and it became the duty of the General and State Governments to adopt all legitimate and proper means to produce that salutary effect Under this view of my duty, I directed the issuing of the order which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring payment for the public lands in specie, with the exception, until the 15th of the present month. in favor of actual settlers. This measure has produced many salutary consequences. It checked the career of the western banks, and gave them additional strength in anticipation of the pressure which has since pervaded our eastern as well as the European commercial citiest By prevent ng the extens on of the credit system. it measurably cut off the means of speculation, and retarded its progress in monopolizing the most valuable of the public lands. It has tended to secure the new States from a non-resident proprietorship, one of the greatest obstacles in the advance of a new country, and the prosperity of an old one. It has greatly tended to keep open the public lands for entry by emigrants, at government prices, instead of the r being compelled to purchase of spec. ulators at double or triple prices And it is conveying into the interior large sums in silver and gold, to enter permanently into the currency of the country; and place it on a firmer foundation. It is confidently believed that the country will find in the motive which induced that order, and the happy consequences which have ensued, much to commend, and nothing to condemn.

It remains for Congress, if they approve the policy which dicta ed this order, to follow it up in its various pearings — Much good would, in my judgment, be produced, by prohibiting saids of the public lands, except to actual settlers, at a reasonable reduction of price, and to limit the quantity that shall be sold to them. Although it is believed the general energy ment to yet out 10 receives my thing but the constishall be sold to them. Atthough it is beneved the general government never ought to receive any thing but the constitutional currency in exchange for the public lands, that point would be of less importance if it e lands were sold for immediate settlement and cultivation. Indeed there is scarcely a mischief arising out of our present land system including the accumulating surplus of revenue which would not be remedied at once by a restriction on land sales to accumulating surplus other advantages to the countries other advantages to the countries. not be remedied at once by a restriction on land sales to actual settlers; and i promises other advanta es to the country in general and the new states in particular, which cannot
tail to receive the most profound consideration of congress.

Experience continues to realize the expectation entertained
as to the capacity of the State banks to perform the duties of
fiscal agents for the government, at the time of the removal
of the deposits. It was alleged by the advocates of the bank
of the U. States, that the State banks, wharever might be the
regulations of the treasury department, could not make the
transfers required by the government, or negotiate the domestic exchanges of the country.

It is now well ascertained that the real domes.

tic exchanges performed through discounts by the U. S. Bank and its 25 branches, were at least one third less than those of the deposite banks for an equal period of time-and if a comparison be in-

paper brobe dity, know put i right ration it con tute plain. in cir should re.isst by no own p United notes the wi conser decide cessary

sti

in ch me

the

and day

S5 fire

gre

Un

wh Un

nui

circ

tion

the

str

issi not tho

this

ver

tho:

was

add

and

poo

tend

that

pay

vern

may

que

mea

tive, stoc

and Unit

char

has

for t

liqui

pora

estat

other

nor

expir

holde sion f

ing o

ing to

U.nte

stock

the o

public bank, vernm public be left tive an the per undert mittee the cou siniste bank, e try wit and ref to the p the pro session.

tremen onseqe powers and unj is hoped will ado prevent and the horewith

of the d Departn the aggr inole at circumst ment of the mar and volu stituted between the amount of service rendered by these institutions on the broader basis which has been used by the advocates of the U. S. Bink in estimating what they consider the domestic exchanges transacted by it, the result will be still more favorable to the deposit banks.

on for

ger de-n callt

correct

ise o.

ortuni-

ed be-

arrass-

ot the

te the

eneral

stitute

ey are

f gold

xperi-

those

n, and

t very

value

tion of

mpta-

mmu-

108, 18

of the

their

ewhat

pears ned to

ulator

and is

ot un-

xhor

circu-

ement

\$1 011-

etur-

e pro-

o pay

f pa-

mer-

mnce

Gov-

that

the

COL.

aux-

SSION

a stel-

etuls

t, ns

public In ef-et an ecula-ly re-istru-aublic of the

y bepidly
s for
paid
er for
iness
, and
ted 'o

erest

dopt

that

ty, L

sent

sure

val-

cure

ands

i, in-

pec.

y of

m inrould
to acrounannet
em.
aired
toval
bank
e the
the

the

The whole amount of public money transferred by the Bank of the United States in 1832, was \$16,000.000. The amount transferred and actually paid by the deposite banks in the year ending the 1st of October last, was \$29,319,859; the amount transferred and paid between that period and the 6th of November, was \$5,399,000, and the amount of transfer warrants outstanding on that day was \$14,450,000, making an aggregate of \$59,168,894. These enormous sums of money first mentioned, have been transferred with the greatest promptitude and regularity, and the rate at which the exchanges have been negotiated previously to the passage of the deposite act, were generally below those charged by the Bank of the United States. Independently of these services, which are far greater than those rendered by the United States Bank, and its twenty-five branches, a number of the deposite banks have, with a commendable zeal to aid in the improvement of the cur. rency, imported from abroad, at their own expense, large sums of the precious metals, for coinage &

In the same manner have nearly all the predictions turned out in respect to the effect of the removal of the deposites-a step unquestionably necessary to prevent the evils, which it was foreseen the bank itself would endeavor to create, in a final struggle to procure a renewal of its charter. It may be thus, too, in some degree, with the further steps which may be taken to prevent the excessive issue of other bank paper, but it is to be hoped that nothing will now deter the Federal and State authorities from the firm and vigorous performance of their duties to themselves and to the people in

this respect. In reducing the revenue to the wants of the go. vernment, your particular attention is invited to those articles which constitute the necessaries of life. The duty on salt was laid as a war tax, and was no doubt continued to assist in providing for the payment of the war debt. There is no article the release of which from taxation would be felt so generally and so beneficially. To this may be added all kinds of fuel and provisions. Justice and benevolence unite in favor of releasing the poor of our cities from burdens which are not necessary to the support of our Government, and tend only to increase the wants of the destitute.

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the accompanying documents, that the Bank of the United States has made no payment on account of the stock held by the Government in that institution, although urged to pay any portion which might suit its convenience, and that it has given no information when payment may be expected. Nor, although repeatedly re. quested, has it furnished the information in relation to its condition, which Congress authorized the Secretary to collect at their last session, such measures as are within the power of the Executive, have been taken to ascertain the value of the stock, & procure the payment as early as possible.

The conduct and present condition of that bank, and the great amount of capital vested in it by the United States, require your careful attention. Its charter expired on the 3d day of March last, and it has now no power but that given in the 21st section, to use the corporate name, style, and capacity, for the purpose of suits for the final settlementand liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, real, personal, and mixed, but not for any other purpose, or in any other manner whatsoever, nor for any period exceeding two years after the expiration of said term of incorporation."

Before the expiration of the charter, the stock. holders of the bank obtained an act of incorporaion from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, exclusing only the United States. Instead of proceed. ing to wind up their concerns, and pay over to the United States the amount due on account of the stock held by them, the president and directors of the old bank appear to have transferred the books, papers, notes, obligations, and most or all of its property to this new corporation, which entered upon business as a continuation of the old concern. Among other acts of questionable validity, the notes of the expired corporation are known to have been used as its own, and ugain put in circulation. That the old bank had no right to issue or re-issue its notes after the expiration of its charter, cannot be denied, and that it could not confer any such right on its substitute any more than exercise itself, is equally plain. In law and honesty, the notes of the bank in circulation, at the expiration of its charter, should have been called in by public advertisement, paid up as presented, and together with those on hand, cancelled and destroyed. Their re-issue is sanctioned by no law, and warranted by no necessity. If the United States be responsible in their stock for the payment of these notes, their resissue, by the new corporation, for their own proat, is a fraud on the Government. If the United States is not responsible, then there is no legal responsibility in any quarter, and it is a fraud on the country.- They are the redeemed notes of a diss dved partnership, but, contrary to the wishes of the retiring partner, and wahout his consent, are again re-issued and circulated.

It is the high and peculiar duty of Congress to decide whether any further legislation be necessary for the security of the large amount of public property now held and in use by the new bank, and for vindicating the righ s of the Go. vernment, and compelling a speedy and honest settlement with all the creditors of the old bank, public and private, or whether the subject shall be left to the power now possessed by the Executive and Judiciary. It remains to be seen whether the persons, who, as managers of the old bank, undertook to control the Government, retained the public dividends, shut their doors upon a committee of the House of Representatives, and filled the country with panic to accomplish their own sinister objects, may now, as managers of a new bank, continue with impunity to flood the country with a spurious currency, use the seven millions of Government stock for their own profit, and refuse to the United States all information as to the present condition of their own property, and the prospect of recovering it into their own pos-

The lessons taught by the Bank of the United States cannot well be lost upon the American people. They will take care never again to place so tremendous a power in irresponsible hands, and it will be fortunate if they seriously consider the consequences which are likely to result on a smaller scale from the facility with which corporate powers are granted by their State Governments.

It is believed that the law of the last session regulating the deposite banks, operates onerously and unjustly upon them in many respects: and it is hoped that Congress, on proper representation, will adopt modifications which are necessary to

The report of the Secretary of War ad interim, and the accompanying documents, all which are herewith laid before you, will give you a full view of the diversified and important operations of that Department during the past year.

The military movements rendered necessary by the aggressions of the hostile portions of the Sem-inole and Creek tribes of Indians, and by other circumstances, have required the active employ-ment of nearly our whole regular force, including the marine corps, and of large bodies of militia and volunteers. With all these events, so far as they were known at the seat of Government be-

fore the termination of your last session you are already acquainted; and it is therefore only needful in this place to lay before you a brief sum-mary of what has since occurred. The war with the Seminoles, during the summer, was on our part, chiefly confined to the protection of our frontier settlements from the incursions of the enemy; and as a necessary and important means for the accomplishment of that end, to the maintainance of the posts previously established. in the course of this dutty, several actions took place, in which the bravery and discipline of both officers and men were conspicuously displayed, and which I have deemed it proper to notice, in respect to the former, by granting of brevet rank for gallant services in the field. But as the force of the Indians was not so far weakened by these partial successes, as to lead them to submit, and as their savage inroads were frequently repeated, early measures were taken for placing at the disposal of Governor Call, who, as commander in chief of the territorial militia, had been temporarily invested with the command, an ample force, for the purpose of resuming the offensive operations, in the most efficient manner, so soon as tho season should permit. Major General Jessup was also directed on the conclusion of his ducies in the Creek country, to repair to Florida and assume the command.

The result of the first movement made by the forces under the direction of Governor Call, in October last, as detailed in the accompanying papers, excited much surprise and disappointment. A full explanation has been required of the causes which led to the failure of that movement, but has not yet been received. In the mean time, as it was agreed that the health of Governor Call, who was understood to have suffered much from sickness, would not be adequate to the crisis, and as Major General Jessup was known to have reached Florida, that officer was directed to assume the command, and to prosecute all needful operations with the utmost promptitude and vigor. From the force at his disposal, and the dispositions he has made and is instructed to make, and from the very efficient measures which it is since ascertained have been taken by Governor Call, there is reason to hope that they will soon be enabled to reduce the enemy to subjection. In the mean time, as you will perceive from the report of the Secretary, there is urgent necessity for further appropriations to

suppress their hostities. Happy for the interests of humanity, the hostilities with the Creeks were brought to a close soon after your adjournment, without that effusion of blood which at one time was apprehended as inevitable. The unconditional submission of the hostile party was followed by their speedy removal to the country assigned them west of the Mississippi. The enquiry as to alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of these Indi ns, and the cause of their hostilities, requested by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st July last to be made by the President, is now going on, through the agency of commissioners appointed for that purpose. Their report may be expected during the present

The difficulties apprehended in the Cherokee country, have been prevented, and the peace and safety of that region and its vicinity, effectually seculed, by the timely measures taken by the War department, and still continued.

The discretionary authority given to General Gaines to cross the Sabine, and to occupy a position as far west as Nacogdoches, in case he should deem such a step necessary to the protection of the frontier, and to the fulfilment of the stipula. tions contained in our treaty with Mexico, and the movement subsequently made by that officer, have been alluded to in a firmer part of this mes-sage. At the date of the latest intelligence from Nacogdoches, or troops were yet at that station; but the officer who has succeeded General Gaines has recently been advised that, from the facts known at the seat of Government, there would seem to be no adequate cause for any long. er maintaining that position; and he was accordingly instructed, in case the troops were not already withdrawn under the discretionary powers before possessed by him to give the requisite orders for that nurpose on the receipt of the instructions, unless he shall then have in his possession such information as shall satisfy him that the maintenance of the post is essential to the protec tion of our frontiers, and to the due execution of our treaty stipulations, as previously explained to

Whilst the necessities existing during the present year, for the service of militia volunteers, have farnished new proofs of the patriotism of our fellow-citizens, they have also strongly illustrated the importance of an increase in the rank and file of the regular army. The views of this subject submitted by the Secretary of War, in his Report, meet my entire concurrence. and are earnestly recommended to the deliberate attention of Congress. In this connection it is also proper to remind you, that the defects in our present militia system are every day rendered more apparent. The duty of making further provision by law for organizing, arming and disciplining this arm of defence has been so repeatedly presented to Congress by myself and my predecessors, that I deem it sufficient on this occasion to refer to the last annual message, and to former Executive communications in which the subject has been discussed.

It appears from the reports of the officers charged with mustering into service the volunteers called for under the act of Congress of the last session, that more presented themselves at the place of rendezvous in Tennessee than were sufficient to meet the requisition which had been made by the Secretary of War upon the Governor of that State. This was occasioned by ion of Governor to apporti in the requisition to the different regiments of militia, so as to obtain the proper number of troops and no more. It seems burjust to the patrotic ci izens who repaired to the general rendez your under circumstances authorising t em to believe that their services were needed, and would be accepted, th t the expenses incurred by them while absent from their homes, should be paid by the Government. I accordingly recommend that a law to this elect be pa by Congress, giving them a compensation which will cover their expenses on the march to and from the place of rendezvous, and while there; in connection with which, it will also be proper to make provision for such other equitable claims, growing out of the service of the militia, as may not be embraced in the existing

On the unexpected breaking out of hostilities in Florida, On the onexpected or creating one cases to take the property of individuals for public use. Provision should be made by law for indemnifying the owners; and I would also respectfully suggest whether some provision may not be made, consisten ly with the principles of our Government, for the relief of the sufferers by Indian depredations, or by the operations of

our own troops.

No time was lost after the making of the requisite appropriation, in resuming the great national work of completing the unfinished fortifications on our seaboard, and of placing them in a proper state of defence. In consequence, however, of the very late day at which those bills were passed, but little progress could be made during the season which has just closed. A very large amount of the moneys granted at your last session, accordingly, remains unexpended; but as the work will again be resumed at the earliest moment in the coming spring, the balance of the existing appropriations, and in several cases, which will be laid before you with the proper es-timates, further sums for the like objects, may be usefully expended during the next year.

The recommendations of an increase in the Engineer Corps, and for the re-organization of the Topographical Corps, submitted to you in my last annual message, derive additional strength from the great embarrassments experienced during the present year, in those branches of the service, and under which they are now suffering. Several of the most important surveys and constructions directed by recent laws, have been suspended in consequence of the want of adequate force in these corps. The like observations may be applied to the Ordinance corps, and the General Staff, the operations of which, as they are now organized, must either be frequently interrupted, or performed by officers taken from the line of the army, to

the great prejudice of the service. For a general view of the condition of the Military Academy and of other branches of the military service not already noticed, as well as for further illustrations of those which have been mentioned, I refer you to the accompanying doc uments; and among the various proposals contained therein for leg slative action, I would particularly notice the suggestion of the Secretary of War for the revision of the pay of the army, as entitled to your favorable regard.

The national policy, founded alike in interest and in humanity, so long and so steadily pursued by this Government, for the removal of the In. dian tribes originally settled on this side of the Mississippi, to the west of that river, may be said to have been consummated by the conclusion of the late treaty with the Cherokees. The measuses taken in the execution of that treaty, and in relation to our Indian affairs generally, will fully appear by referring to the accompanying papers. Without dwelling on the numerous and important topics embraced in them, I again invite your attention to the importance of providing a well-digested and comprehensive system for the protection, supervision and improvement of the various tribes now planted in the Indian country. The suggestions submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and enforced by the Secretary, on this subject, and also in regard to the establishment of additional military posts in the Indian country, are entitled to your profound consideration. Both measures are necessary for the double purpose of protecting the Indians from intestine war, and in other respects complying with our engagements to them, and of securing our western frontier against incursions, which otherwise will assuredly be made on it. The best hopes o humanity, in regard to the aboriginal race, the welfare of our rapidly extending settlements, and the honor of the United States, are all deeply involved in the relations existing between this Government and the emigrating tribes. I trust therefore, that the various matters submitted in the accompanying documents, in respect to those relations, will receive your early and mature deliberation, and that it may issue in the adoption of legislative measures adapted to the circumstances

and duties of the present crisis. You are referred to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge, during the present year. In the construction of vessels at the d fferent navy yards, and in the employment of our ships and squadrons at sea, that branch of the service has been actively and usefully employed While the situation of our commercial inter ests in the West Indies required a greater num ber than usual of armed vessels to be kept on that station, it is gratifying to perceive that the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved insufficient. Every effort has been made to facilitate the equipment of the exploring expedition authorised by the act of the last session, but all the preparation necessary to enable it to sail has not yet been completed. No means will be spared by the Government to fit out the expedition on a scale corresponding with the liberal appropriation for the pupose, and with the elevated character of the objects which are to

be effected by it. I beg leave to renew the recommendation made in my last annual message, respecting the enlistment of boys in our naval service, and to urge upon your attention the necessity of further appropriations to increase the number of ships affoat, and to enlarge generally the capacity and force of the navy. The increase of our commerce, and our position in regard to the other powers of the world, will always make it our policy and interest to cherish the great naval resources of our coun-

report of the Postmaster General a gratifying picture of the condition of the Post Office Department. Its revenues for the year ending 30th June last, were \$3 398,455 19, showing an increase of revenue over that of the preceding year of \$104,878 53, or more than 13 per cent. Expenditures for same year, \$2,755,623 76, exhibiting a surplus of \$642,831 43 The department has been redeemed from embarrassment and debt, has accumulated a surplus ex ceding ha f a million of dollars, has largely extended, and is preparing still farther to extend, the mail service, and recommends a reduction of postages equal to about 20 per cent. It is practising upon the great principle, which should control every branch of our government, of rendering the public the greatest good possible, with the least possible taxation of

The scale of postages suggested by the Postmaster General recommends itself, not only by the reduction it proposes, but by the simplicity of its arrangement, its conformity with the Federal currency, and the improvement it will introduce into the accounts of the Department and its

Your particular attention is invited to the subject of mail contracts with rail road companies .-The present laws providing for the making of contracts, are based upon the presumption that com-petition among bidders will secure the service at a fair price. But on most of the rail-road lines, there is no competition in that kind of transporta. tion, and advertising is therefore useless. No contract can now be made with them except such as shall be negotiated before the time of offering or afterwards, and the power of the Postmaster Gene. ral to pay them high prices, is practically without limitation. It would be a relief to him, and ne doubt wou'd conduce to the public interest, to proscribe, by law, some equitable basis upon which such contracts shall rest, and restrict him by a fixed rule of allowance. Under a liberal act of that sort he would undoubtedly be able to secure the services of most of the rail-road companies, and the interest of the Department would be thus advanced.

The correspondence between the people of the United States and the European nations, and particularly with the British Islands, has become very extensive, and requires the interposition of congress to give it security. No obstacle is perceived to an interchange of mails between New York and Liverpool, or other foreign ports, as proposed by the Postmaster General; on the contrary, it promises, by the security it will afford, to facilitate com. mercial transactions, and give rise to an enlarged intercourse among the people of different nations, which cannot but have a happy effect. Through the city of New York most of the correspondence between the Canadas and Europe is now carried on, and urgent representations have been received from the head of the Provincial post office, asking the interposition of the United States to guard it from the accidents and losses to which it is now subj cted. Some legislation appears to be called for, as well by our own interest, as by comity to the adjoining British Provinces.

The expediency of providing a fire-proof build-ing for the important books and papers of the Post Office Department, is worthy of consideration. In the present condition of our Trea ury, it is neither necessary nor wise to leave essential public interests exposed to so much danger, when they can so readily be made secure. There are weighty considerations in the location of a new

building for the department, in favor of placing it near the other executive buildings.

The important subjects of a survey of the coast, and the manufacture of a standard of weights and measures for different custom houses, have been in progress for a number of years, under the general direction of the Executive, and the immediate uperintendence of a gentleman possessing high scientific attainments. At the last session of Congress, the making of a set of weights and measures for each State in the Union was added to the others by a joint resolution

The care and correspondence as to all these subjects have devolved on the Treasury Department during the last year. A special report from the Secretary of the Treasury will soon be communicated to Congress, which will show what has been accomplished as to the whole, the number and compensation of the persons now employ. ed in these duties, and the progress expected to be made during the ensuing year, with a copy of the various correspondence deemed necessary to throw light on the subjects which seem to require additional legislation. Claims have been made for retrospective allowances in behalf of the superintendent, and some of his assistants, which I did not feel justified in granting; other claims have been made for large increases in compensation, which, under all the circumstances of the several cases, I declined making without the express sanction of Congress. In order to obtain that sanction, the subject was at the last session, on my suggestion, and by request of the immediate superintendent, submitted by the Treasury department to the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives. But no legislative action having taken place the early attention of Congress is now invited to the enactment of some express and detailed provision in relation to the various claims made for the past, and to the compensation and allowances deemed proper for the future.

It is further respectfully recommended that such being the inconvenience of attention to these duties by the Chief Magistrate, and such the great pressure of business on the Treasury Department ihe general supervision of the coast survey, and the completion of the weights and measures, if the works are kept united, should be devolved on a board of officers, organized specially for that purpose, or on the Navy Board attached to the navy Department.

An my experience and reflection confirms the conviction I have so often expressed to Congress, in favor of an amendment of the constitution, which will prevent, in any event, the election of the President and Vice President of the United States devolving on the House of Representatives and the Senate: and I therefore beg leave again to solicit your attention to the subject. There were various other suggestions in my last annual message, not acted upon, particularly that relating to the want of uniformity in the laws of the District of Columbia, that are deemed worthy of your favorable consid-

Before concluding this paper, I think it due to the various Executive Departments to bear testimony to their prosperous condition, and to the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted. It has been my aim to enforce in all of them a vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business, and it is gratifying to me to believe that there is no just cause of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of their creation.

I have now finished the observations deemed proper on this, the last occasion I shall have of communicating with the two Houses of Congress at their meeting, I cannot omit an expression of the gratitude which is due to the great body of my fellow citizens, in whose partiality and indulgence I have found encouragement and support in the many difficult and trying scenes through which it has been my lot to pass during my public career. Though deeply censible that my exertions have not been crowned with a success corresponding to the degree of favor bestowed on me, I am sure that they will be considered as having been directed by an earnest desire to promote the good of my country; and I am consoled by the persuasion that whatever errors have been committed will find a corrective in the patriotism and intelligence of those who will succeed me. All that has occurred during my administration is calculated to inspire me with increased confidence in the stability of our institutions; and should I be spared to enter upon that retirement which is so suitable to my age and infirm health, and so much desired by me in other respects. I shall not cease to invoke that benefit cient Being to whose providence we are already so signally indebted for the continuance of his bles-

sings on our beloved country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

The Quarterly meeting of the Board of the Conn. Baptist Bible Society, will be holden at the Vestry of the North Baptist Church in Hartford, on Tuesday the 13th of Dec., at 4 o'clock P. M.

GURDON ROBINS, Sec'ry.

SCHOOL VISITING. At a meeting of the visiting committee of the first school society of Hartford held the 6th inst. the following order of visiting the several schools was adopted,

The West, and South West Districts, on Tuesday the 13th, afternoon.

The South district on Wednesday forenoon, and the North Middle district, on Wednesday afternon the

The North district on Thursday forenoon, and the Arsenal district on Thursday afternoon, the 15th. The Gravel-Hill district, on Friday forenoon, and the North West district on Friday afternoon, the 16th. The Stone School on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 20th, 21st, and 22d inst. MELVIN COPELAND Sec'ry.

Dec. 8, 1836.

perance Store.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs his frieds and by T. Dick. Also the Anguals for 1837, &c. &c. the public, that he has emptied his casks of Wines, and intends in future to keep a thorough Tem-

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

FAMILY GROCERIES, kept constantly on hand. Families supplied with first rate BUTTER, and sent to any part of the city, free of expense. Customers are invited to call before pur-

chasing elsewhere. Stere opposite St. John's Tavern, Main-street. GILES G. GLEASON.

BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

CANFIELD & ROHINS. THE RELIGIOUS CREEDS, and Statistics of

EVERY CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION in the United States and British Provinces, with some account of the religious sentiments of the Jews, American Indians, Deists, Mahomedans, &c. Alphabetically arranged. By John Howard.

of reference, comprising a mass of useful information. action of business;
Dec. 10, 1836.

By J. OLNEY, A. M.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK

For sale by the groce, single or dozen: CANFIELD & ROBINS. CANFIELD & ROBINS,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, Main street, directly west of the State-House,

HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED

THE READER'S GUIDE, CONTAINING a Notice of the Elementary Sounds in the English Language; Instructions for Reading both Prose and Verse, with numerous Examples for Illustration, and Lessons for Practice. By Jonn Hall, Principal of the Ellington School.

This work has been submitted to the examination of gentlemen of distinguished literary merit, and the fol-lowing are among the Recommendations with which the publishers have been favored :

Middletown, Nov. 9th, 1836.

Gentlemen,—An examination of "the Reader's Guide" has satisfied me that it more fully meets the wants of Schools than any similar work now in use. Its merits consist mainly in an excellent analysis of Primitive Sounds—an accurate description of the positions of the Organs of Speech—copious Instructions on Inflections and Prosody, and an admirable adaptedness of the selections to the Practice of the Scholars. I shall adopt the work, and recommend it to the attention of shall adopt the work, and recommend it to the attention of others engaged in instruction

Yours truly,
DANIEL H. CHASE,
Principal of Middletown Preparatory School.

Hartford, Nov. 15th, 1826.

I have examined, carefully, the new Reading Book of Judge Hall's, and have no hesitation in saying that I have never met with one so well adapted to the wants of the community as this treatise. The care, the taste, and the judg-ment exhibted in the selection of the pieces,—the appropri-ateness of the rules to the habits of New-England Schools and Colleges, and to the best models of our New-England orators;—the great distinctness with which they are express-sed, all render it a valuable book for our schools and acade-mies.

J. P. BRACE, Principal of Hartford Female Seminary.

Cheshire, November 19th, 1836.

I have examined the Reader's Guide and introduced it into the Institution under my charge; and I think it a valuable addition to the list of reading books for schools, now in use.

N. C. MORGAN,

Principal of Cheshire Academy.

Washington College, Hartford, Nov 25, 1826.
Few persons read well; few, even of those whose duties require them to read in public. A practical guide to the attainment of this useful art cannot fail to be acceptable both minment of this useful art cannot fail to be acceptable both to teachers and pupils. The ripe scholarship and judgment of Mr. Hall, together with his great experience and success as a teacher, led me to expect a valuable treatise when I opened his volume, and the expectation has been fully realized. In Part first, the analysis of the elementary sounds in our language and the description of the position of the organs in forming them, are striking, and, so far as I know, wholly original. It is evident that the author has devoted to the profit of his work great study and practice and its criff. wholly original. It is evident that the author has devoted to this part of his work great study and practice; and its utility will readily be perceived. The new ideas in this part of the volume, will be of more value to the practical teacher, than the cost of the whole.

Inflections, Cadence, Emphasis, &c are discussed in the second part. The author's principles and rules are evidently the result of original investigation and experience; and are much more concise, clear and practical, than any others I have seen.

I have seen.

Prosody is very properly made the subject of the third part. Much new light is thown upon the quantity of syllables in poetry; and the different kinds of English verse are briefly described and illustrated by examples.

The fourth part consists of well selected reading lessons,

The fourth part consists of well selected reading lessons, so marked as to exemplify the preceding rules and principles. The lessons, so far as I have read them, are excellent.

Altogether, the "Reader's Guide" appears to me the best treatise on the art of reading, both for teachers and pupils, I have ever seen.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W.M. M. HOLLAND.

To Messrs. Canfield & Robins. Washington College, Hartford, Nov. 26, 1836.
Gentlemen,—Your recent publication, the "Reader's Guide," which I have just read, in my estimation, embraces to a greater extent than any similar publication, the qualities requisite to improvement in that department. The analysis of sounds, together with the method of their formation, in Fart 1st, evince a practical knowledge of the subject. The author's observations on Inflection, in Part 2d, are philosophical and perspectous, whilst in his rules, he has hit upon the only method by which a correct modulation can be obtained, viz. a close observance of the manner dictated by nature ed, viz. a close observance of the manner dictated by nature n ordinary conversation Part 3d, is valuable from the fact that the principles of metrical composition are seldom to be met with, in consequence of which we sometimes meet even with writers of poetry who know not that versification is subjected to rules. The reading lessons are of that character that the difference between a correct and an incorrect reading is generally apparent, a quality which teachers know how to appreciate.

how to appreciate. DUNCAN L. STEWART. Messrs. Canfield & Robins.

New System of Book-keeping.

Just Received and For Sale

CANFIELD & ROBINS, WINSLOW'S System of Book-keeping

BY DOUBLE ENTRY, FOR RETAIL BUSINESS.

Being a practical Guide and lucid Expositor of the cience, illustrating the manner of opening and conducting accounts by the method so that by the inspection of a few accounts in the Ledger, an accurate knowledge of the state of one's entire business may be obtained,

By E. WINSLOW. Second Edition, Revised and Corrected. The very low price of the above work, and its simple method, must secure to its publisher extensive patronage. Price at retail 374 cts.

Sacred Music.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY CANFIELD & ROBINS,

Boston Academy Collection of Music, 4th Edition .-

Supplement to do.; The Choir, 5th edition; Social Choir: Juvenile Lyre; Mason's Manual; Ives' Manual. Also a full supply of New Books: Campbell's Poems; Halleck's, do.; Bryant's. do.; Willis's, do.; Da-

FOR SALE BY

Canfield & Robins, Blanks of all kinds, consisting of Single Warrantes

and Quit Claim Deeds. Warrantce Deeds on entire sheets for the accommodation of those who wish to transmit them to a dis-

Justice Book, and Note, and Execution Blanks. Bail Bonds: Subpænas. County Court Note Beok and Execution Blanks. Staff and Warrant Officer's, Do: Bills Lading, &c. &c.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY CANFIELD & ROBINS,

PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS;

etically arranged. By John Howard.

The above is a concise, cheap, and valuable book the various rules necessary to qualify him for the trans-

Author of a Geography and Atlas, National Preceptor History of the United States, &c. &c. School Teachers are desired to call and examine the

POETRY.

The friend who has sent us the poetical sketch below, very justly remarks that it may serve at least to show, that there was such a being as an abolitionist in 1816. The extract is from "THE VILLAGE," a poem by the Hon. Enoch Lincoln, late governor of Maine, published in 1816.

Fair maple! let thy leaves my brows surround, And laurel wreaths I trample on the ground, The suffering Negro in West Indian Isles, Soothed by thy name, amid his sorrow smiles, Hope's cheering rays dispel his gloomy care, And tinge with dawning light his deep despair. Do not our soil and frosty clime insure Sweets as salubrious, exquisite and pure, As those which burning suns, or humid air With swarming insects filled, and slaves prepare They do! Our blest New England's fruitful soil Requires no culture by a servile toil; No Master's torturing lash offends the ear, No slave is now nor ever shall be here. Where'er he steps upon our sacred fields, Their guardian Genius an asylum yields, His chains drop from him, and on Reason's plan, He claims the gift of God, the rights of man.

From the Register and Observer. HISTORY.

I wish to remind the readers of the Register, and myself, of one of the obvious uses of history. I was in the morning of to-day a delighted auditor of the venerable Dr. Waterhouse, as he read a lecture upon History before the Historical Society of Rhode Island.

Most readers of religious periodicals know what is meant by sacred history. It is only It is the history of revealed truth -describing cerity. its progressive developement, telling its effect upon mankind; showing the difference between the motive what it may-the profane historian they are genuine .- Flavel. works only his own purpose, while the writer of sacred history is the agent of the Almighty. fects. To the thoughtful, it is 'philosophy statistics of war or of state manœuvre-to the enlightened religionist, it is the commentary of terious way' unseen of men, but who abode visibly in Israel, and judged their misdeeds. But I cannot say more now, in illustration of my idea of the study of history. Let it be read in soberness of mind, in bumility and all teachableness, as the word of God, uttered in the noise. T. P. R. less roll of time. Providence, Nov. 4, 1836.

TRUE HOLINESS.

trials that God appoints. Such seeming graces as have never been

tried, or will not bear trial, ought not to pass for genuine. They will neither comfort men now, nor fit them for heaven hereafter.

1. All is not gold that glitters. Great numbers of persons in the professing world are deceived and destroyed by trusting to mere apparent grace. They cannot determine that they have true holiness, unless some trial be made of it; and if a trial be made which they cannot be found in the existing state of Bible, it became desirable to illustrate the various lesendure, the conclusion must be against them. Hence, they grope in uncertainty, and finally stumble where neither deliverance nor mitigation can reach them. Such was the miserable condition, and such, probably, was the fate of the Laodiceans, mentioned in the text; they imagined themselves rich, but were in truth poor and wretched; their fancied gold had never been tried in the fire. Reader, pass not over this topic without some serious reflection

in regard to your own spiritual state. 2. The promises of salvation are made to Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; and sufficient reason, why the waste and neg-for when he is tried he shall receive the crown lected portions of our own land, should be per-

will prove vain. much falseness, pride, and selfishness in the Foreign. heart; if we cannot resist temptation, but yield Thre is another reason, and this perhaps is ourselves servants to sin; if we can neither not less cogent than the preceding. The civil keep our hearts with God in duties, nor mourn and religious interests of this country, are supfor our wanderings from him; if a few scoffs posed by many, and in our opinion not without from wicked tongues, or trials of persecution reason, to be in imminent hazard from causes way, and turn back from following the Lord- immense hordes of foreign emigrants, bringing what shall we do when he comes whose fan is with them perverted principles and debased in his hand, and who will thoroughly purge his morals-the well known schemes and influence floor,' and who will 'try every man's work, as of the Romish hierarchy-the organized and by fire ' of what sort it is ?'

saints greatly desire to know their condition, ruption, and licentiousness, and lawless vioand choose to be searched and proved; but lence, which prevail throughout the mass of the false religion strives to avoid the touchstone, and people, are such as to call for the immediate apshrinks from scrutiny. Saints wish to know the plication of an effectual remedy. And as we truth respecting themselves, whatever it may be; know no such remedy, except what is found in while those who prefer that their supposed purifying the fountains of popular opinion and grace should not be tried, are secretly con-popular feeling, by a general and seasonable another name for the Records of Revelation scious of its falseness, and of their own insin- diffusion of revealed truth, it is easy to see that

wish to know the worst of thyself; and when erations of the Domestic Mission Department. its recipients and its rejecters, its friends and thou hast made the deepest search, thou wilt The foregoing are considerations which have foes, and pointing out its illustration, in the exstill fear theu hast not been severe enough struck us with no little force, showing that the is hoped that the changes will be under the rule of ad. en man lying before a grocery door on his back, with tents of the world's history. It is, in a word, Nothing will give thee more content than when claims of Domestic, are in no respect inferior to the history of Religion, in the largest sense; thou feelest the word dividing thy soul and spt. these of Foreign Missions. And we have been written by men inspired for the purpose of wri- rit, thy joints and marrow; nothing so much induced to state them, because we have feared, written by men inspired for the purpose of writing it, thy joints and marrow; nothing so much induced to state them, because we have leared, that they are not sufficiently under the purpose of writing it, thy joints and marrow; nothing so much induced to state them, because we have leared, and guided in the comforts thee under affliction, as the discovery and still fear, that they are not sufficiently under the purpose of writing it, thy joints and marrow; nothing so much induced to state them, because we have leared, and guided in the comforts thee under affliction, as the discovery and still fear, that they are not sufficiently under the purpose of writing it, thy joints and marrow; nothing so much induced to state them, because we have leared, and guided in the comforts thee under affliction, as the discovery and still fear, that they are not sufficiently under the purpose of the other hand, is the narration of events, by prophet's lips: 'Thou, O Lord, knowest me; lishing the gospel in Barmah, in China, and Cookson of Middletown. men who act from various impulses. The love thou hast seen me, and tried my heart towards even in Europe, we are not sufficiently mindful of knowledge-the admiration of greatness- thee.' O what refreshing sweetness will stream of our own land-of the dark and waste places the desire to immortalize himself even, by asso- through thy soul, when thou canst make the wi hin our own borders, and of the spiritual enemay incite the writer of history to his task. Be graces tried, you can have little evidence that peace and security of our firesides !

The Home Mission .- In the Christian Secretary of Profane history, then, will be various in its ef. Oct 10, 1935, an article was inserted in which it was maintained, that the Home Missions, and domestic or teaching by examples'-to the politician, the State Missions, should receive an amount of pecuniary support which in the aggregate should be equal to sees all things in the 'light of the Lord;' and to the expenditures for Foreign Missions. The writer him all true history is indeed sacred. What the Bible is intended to be, so far as it is a relation mah, Siam, and Africa should have less," but that the Secretary of Nov. 26, to which our readers are selves. of human actions, history becomes to the reli. "cent for cent, and dollar for dollar be given to each, tions of the providence and the laws of God. goat (if one was needed) to bear the sin of saving, that history even of our own times. Let us read the following terms, "We almost fear that our friend in our power to aid its blessed enterprise. we read of injustice and oppression, (and the is getting into bad humor. He is out with the Educa.

in the Secretary.

HOME MISSIONS

We have no intention nor wish to detract a particle from the interest which is felt in For-That only is true holiness which will bear the cover the earth. And we are sure that Chris. Editor. With them no fault was found, tian benevolence will never have done enough. With these remarks in behalf of the Christian Seceign; and that the latter should by no means publications. They are as follows. be supported at the expense of the former .-The one should undoubtedly be sustained : but the other should not on that account be neglectshould even take precedence of Foreign Mis-

In the first place, it may be fairly presumed that more good may be done-that more souls may be converted-by a given amount of labor and expense, in this country, than can be effected by the same amount of expenditure, in a trate an article in that number respecting the healing are multiplying almost daily, and they soon beheathen country. If this be true, and if it be granted that Christians should labor most where they can labor to best advantage-where most can be done for the welfare of men and the such holiness, such religion as will endure trial. glory of God-then there is in this fact a good

of life which God hath promised to them that mitted to put in their claims prior to those of foreign climes.

Not to him who sets out in the morning with In the next place, the success of the Foreign resolution and gallantry, but to him who holds Mission Department, is essentially dependent cerned. out till the evening of life, does the promise ap- on that of the Home Mission concern. It is ply:—He that endureth to the end shall be the province of the latter to cultivate the field as you have thrown upon us is deserved, I will refer getfulness of God. Do they say, "Must we all saved.' Hence if any who have sustained from which the former has to reap the means of slight troubles, shall afterwards faint and fall subsistence. Let the cause of truth, and reliunder severe trials, all their labors and hopes gion, and benevolence, fail in this country, and what will become of the Foreign Mission? On I will also refer you to the frontispiece of the Life of while on this subject, that a school-keeping min. 3. Every man's character must be scrutinized the contrary, let the Department of Domestic Elijah;—to the cut on page 110 of the Life of Elisha; ister of Christ, in any country, has always at the final judgment : and if those who pretend Missions be well sustained-let the dark and to religion cannot endure the trials to which unfruitful regions of our own country be supthey are now exposed, how can they bear the plied with the word of life-the means of investigation to which they will then be subject grace; let the cause of religion and benevo. Jordan in our Bible Dictionary, in all which places ted? Surely, if we have not such holiness as lence prosper throughout the length and breadth full justice is done by us to the river, and to the of Bristol, R. I., for purchasing fuel for the poor dur. will bear the severest tests to which it can be of this land-and it is easy to see how the interbrought in this life, we can hardly hope it will ests of the Foreign Department must be adsustain the ordeal of the last day. If we can- vanced also. This consideration affords anothnot bear these lighter trials; if a little prosper- er reason, why the claims of Domestic Misity or a light stroke of adversity, discover so sions should be rated even higher than those of

from the hands of man, cause us to faint in the at work on the foundations of society. The prevailing forms of infidelity and immorality-4. True holiness is willing to be tried. True and in addition to all the rest, the growing corthe interests of the nation are closely, if not in-O, professor, if thy heart be right, thou will separably, connected with the successful op-

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, DECEMBER 10, 1836.

referred. Those remarks are quoted at length by the per admit of it this week. But the Editor's defence, or

we read of injustice and oppression, (and the world has ground under them, and the tears of tion Society, and out with the Foreign Mission Society friend the Editor, in his reply, may exculpate the Comthe sufferers still water the earth)—let us re. ty, and with the Monthly Concort of Prayer," &c. &c. mittee from the imputation of design to mislead; but, member Bible narratives of like matters, and As the writer who was thus assailed is not yet dr.ven in the most charitable medium through which we can remember too, that there is 'a God that judg. into the wilderness, these unfounded and unchristian view the subject, we think there was a blamcable eth in the earth.' God grant that we Ameri- accusations are not yet borne into oblivion. But it is want of care in the Committee in admitting that parcans may lay this to heart! When we read of matter of joy to know, that he was made them is con- ticular cut into the work, considering the nature of the the ruin of states and empires through the ener- verted, and can now under other circumstances, admit Institution. The motive of economy was no doubt vating power of ivy-creeping luxury, let us re- the claims of Home Missions even to transcend those good, but no cut would have been better than this. It member the nations who in Bible times forgot of Foreign, which will be seen by the very courteous was. (says the Editor) designed by one of "the first God 'through fulness of meat,' and the doom remarks with which he introduces the following article masters." This may be, and yet be a bad representaof their impiety; and see in the decline and which he copied from the Biblical Recorder of Oct. 19, tion; for in the hands of the best masters, error may fall of such states and empires, the wondrous 1836 : says the Editor of the Watchman, "The follow- be made as prominent as truth; and perhaps far more doing of Him who now indeed moves in a mysthe Biblical Recorder, by the Editor." They are just, "celebrated Swiss painter of the seventeent's century," and for that reason and no other they are now placed from whom this cut was copied, evidently made a filse representation, (if he is copied correctly) we can only say, that we are sorry the error should, by any inad. vertency, have been perpetuated by an institution of such vast power and influence as the A. S. S. Union. eign Missions. We believe that the field is the As one cut only was complained of, so we cheerfully world, that every man is our neighbor, and that a dmit that a just representation of the Jordan may the knowledge of the Lord should be made to have been given by the other cuts referred to by the

while a nation remains in darkness, or a pagan retary, and with undiminished regard for the A. S. S. is unreclaimed from his idols. But while all Union, and uncompromising attachment to fairness in this is true, we believe that the cause of Home all its publications, we leave Amicus to speak for him-Missions is no less important than that of For- self, and introduce the reply of the Editor of the S. S. from some cause or other, very little success has

"The " Child's Scripture Question Book" was prepared by some Sanday school teachers in Connecticut. gospel seems designed by heaven for the con-We did not know before to what denomination the version of the world, and not schools. I coned or undervalued. There are indeed some compilers belonged. As it was a Question Book for children, and chiefly on the historical portions of the things in this country, why Home Missions Bible, it became desirable to illustrate the various lessons with pictures—but as the expense of the book grander and more immediate means on which would place it beyond the reach of the mass of chil. to hang his hopes for success. In some parts dren, if new cuts were made, it was thought proper to of the heathen world, schools seem to answer use the cuts which the Society already possessed. Among these was the cut which has occasioned the remarks of your correspondent and yourself. It was male in the winter of 1828-29, and published in the while in Burmah they have accomplished comnumber of the Youth's Friend for April 1829, to illus. paratively very little thus far, although converts of Naaman.

It was copied for the Youth's Friend, from a work published by O. Wilder, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, in 1823, called "Illustrations of the Holy Bible, engraved from the designs of the first masters," and the cut in question is copied from a design by Wold, a celebrated Swiss painter of the sevent enth contury who certainly could not be privy to any fraudulent de-

made by you and your correspondent, that this plate was not "honestly designed," so far as we are con-

you to the representation of the Jordan in the cut in the "Child's Scripture Question Book" immediately adopted, and we shall soon have a sufficiency the Jordan is represented as a broad and rapid river. to the description of the healing of Naaman, which seemed to me a contradiction of terms," is given in the Youth's Friend, abovementioned; to number 408 in the catalogue of our publications; to the Life of Elisha, page 89, and to the article manner of using it by the Syrian general.

Thus you have the whole matter; and I checafully submit it to you to adopt that course which you think Christian courtesy and integrity may require.

THE EDITOR OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE S. S. UNION.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The present volume of the Secretary is near its close. as a cotemporary publisher some time since said of his, vanced one penny. that they were all punctual in their payments. What Useful Warning .- A man named Thomas Davis ought me to say to those who owe for - - years ?- said to be a native of Newburyport, Mass. has been (It will not be wise in us to publish how many years sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the new some are in are in arrears, lest such as owe for one or the late general election held in Westchester, Pa. two years only, will indulge a feeling of self-righteousness for being so little out of the way.) Hope deferred Union Vale, Dutchess county, we believe, raised this, maketh the heart sick : and in these costly times of season in his garden, an Orange Beet, that measured, living in cities, justice in payment deferred is 22 inches in circumference, and weighed sixteen lbs. productive of more painful effects. Payment is not Chunk, was engaged in writing till late one evening asked as a matter of favour, but of right. If any are last week, and on retiring to bed, discovered two beau. unwilling to be governed by our terms, as published tifully variegated vipers called "copper heads," under weekly, they will pleaselet us know it, settle their ac. counts, and we will part in peace. To our punctual noise when he procured a light and discovered another patrons, and to the many friends who have aided in the endeavouring to get in his bed. The gentleman after circulation of this paper for years, and often at pecun. jumping over him to procure a light, disking his iary sacrifice, we tender our sincere thanks, and request his office, and was no more disturbed during the a continuance of the same favours. It is important to night, us, to know the changes contemplated for the next volume, before the close of the present year; though it gentleman was passing through town, he saw a drunk. dition, and not of subtraction.

The recognition of the Rev. Henry Jackson, as selection of facts, so as to unveil to man, most it makes of thy heart. Thou wilt seem to feel derstood nor regarded. Amid the zeal at this city, will take place on Wednesday afternoon next, at the door !- Jeffersonian. clearly, the mind of God. Profane History, on with what affection those words fell from the time felt for the Foreign concern—for estab. 2 o'clock, in his own church. Sermon by Rev. Mr. New Plaster,—The French, in Algiers, have discov.

Ministering Brethren who attend the several meetings appointed to be held at the Chapel of the ciating his name with the memory of the great like appeal to God, and with like sincerity. And mies which are even now walking in darkness. First Eaptist Meeting house in this city on Tuesday and good, or with a wondrous series of events, surely, with no such willingness to have your threatening the safety of our altars, and the next, are requested to call at the stere of Dea. Aaron existences is — sweet butter! Clapp, nearly opposite to the church, and be directed to some place for their accommodation.

> First Baptist Church in this city, will be exposed for \$1000). A verdict in favor of the defendants was sale at public auction, at the chapel of their Meeting. rendered. The Child's Scripture Question Book .- We have re- house, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock .- It is ceived from the "Editor of the publications of the A.S. hoped that his friends will prize a volume from his cast iron collin supported by pillars, about two feet S. Union," a communication designed to meet the re- library as a remembrance of him, and will avail them. above named book, which remarks were published in thereby benefit the family, as well as gratify them life, January 12, 1824."

of human actions, history becomes to the refit of the sees a God flome and Foreign Missions; and that both should be gious student of its lessons. He sees a God flome and Foreign Missions; and that both should be is not deemed indispensable to justice in the case to a lickory stick, nearly as large as a man's wrist, and gious student of its lessons. He sees a Gou made equally prominent in remarks and prayer." is not deemed indispensable to justice in the case to made equally prominent in remarks and prayer." is not deemed indispensable to justice in the case to made equally prominent in remarks and prayer." is not deemed indispensable to justice in the case to made equally prominent in remarks and prayer." employed — In all the good and in that chequers life — and all events, are to him illustraThe writer of that article tendered "himself as a scape of braided to one end of the first page. It proved to be an article this, was a large lash, four feet long, made of braided tions of the providence and the laws of God. goat (if one was needed) to bear the sin of saying, that the Home Mission and the State Convent on Missions of the providence and the laws of God. goat (if one was needed) to bear the sin of saying, that the Home Mission and the State Convent on Missions of the providence and the laws of God. goat (if one was needed) to bear the sin of saying, that the Home Mission and the State Convent on Missions of the providence and the laws of God. goat (if one was needed) to bear the sin of saying, that the Home Mission and the State Convent on Missions of the providence and the laws of God. goat (if one was needed) to bear the sin of saying, that the Home Mission and the State Convent on Missions of the providence and the laws of God. goat (if one was needed) to bear the saying, that the Home Mission and the State Convent on Missions of the conclusion that half a dozen blows upon the bare back of a human being, would entate him to a This is that use of history to which I would inthe Home Mission and the State Convention Missions
wite attention. It is indeed desirable that men should be far more abundantly supplyed with the had been charged upon him in England as to substitut place in the hospital of the "incurables." should see how divine truth is constantly illusmeans of sending the gospel to the destitute, and givhas been, and is now deeply interested in the prosperting a word, &c. This is simply to request the Editor should see how divine truth is constantly mass means of sending the gospet to the destitute, and givity of the A. S. S. Union. It has always disseminated by human events;—that they would ing faithful suffering, pioneer ministers of the wilderity of the A. S. S. Union. It has always disseminated of the Banner to correct an omission of the word not. mark 'the signs of the times.' If men see not mess, more than \$10 a year for their toils." The of. the information and appeals forwarded by the Union; in the quotation of Carey's language; by which omission of the word not, solves temporary respite from its use, by dropping it in the quotation of Carey's language; by which omission of the word not. in history, the illustration of divine truth, vain fer was taken at once, and the Editor of the Christian and done it with great pleasure. And ardent devotion sion he makes Dr. C. ailirm that he hal altered the were it to hope for reverent attention to a sacred Watchman immediately laid upon him three charges in to the objects of the Union will induce us still to do al word first adopted for Baptism, instead of saying he had not altered it. The omission however accidental. destroys the force of the whole article.

LETTER FROM THE PAST .- In the American Baptist of Dec. 2d, is a letter to the editor from Mr. Shuck, a missionary from Virginia, who went out in the Louvre to India. It bears date Island Pooloo Penang, March 17, 1836. We copy an extract from the letter in which he gives his own views and those of missiona les who have been long on the ground, in reference to the subject of missionary schools. Could his saggestion be carried out, to commit the most if not all this labor to pious young laymen; while men who have spent many years to qualify themselves for preaching the gospel, should give themselves to their appropriate of the North Baptist Meeting house, the 2d Tuesday work of preaching Christ and him crucified, there can in December ensuing at 10 o'clock A. M. Sermon be little doubt that far greater numbers would be con. expected from Rev. Mr. Neale. verted to God.

Mr. Shuck says-"We arrived at this place last Wednesday morning (being 5 or 6 days longer on the way than we anticipated when we left Amherst,) and were kindly received by the Rev. Messrs. Da. vies and Beighton, of the London Missionary Society, in the bosom of whose families we have been kindly and affectionately entertained. The former gentleman has the Chinese department, and the latter the Malay. They have 4 Chinese and 6 Malay schools. The mission has been established for near twenty years, but attended it. I fear too much dependance has the advice of Trustees, and as Chairman of the last been placed on schools. The preaching of the sider them, however, highly important among which the meetings of the Board of Education and the heathen, yet the minister of Christ possesses better purposes than in others. In Ceylon for example, they have been extensively useful, come not only exemplary but intelligent Christians. The children of heathen parents should be instructed, yet we must be careful to place the proper estimate upon the instruction given. These impressions have been corroborated by statements made to me by missionaries, who have been long in the field. Those scores of

This is a brief history of the origin and use of the pious young men, who are now keeping school cut; and will I think exonerate us from the charge in the United States, and do not intend to enter the ministry, can have ample and delightful employ among these youthful millions, who are To show you still further that no such imputation growing up in ignorance, heathenism and for. come?" I answer, yes. Let this principle be at home and abroad too. I will just remark,

ITEMS.

The sum of \$200 has been appropriated by the town ing the winter.

A Thinking Child .- At a missionary station among the Hottenrots the question was proposed, "Do we possess any thing that we have not received of God:" A little girl of five years old immediately answered "Yes sir, sin.

Worthy of remark .- The Northampton Courier says that newspapers are the only marketable commedity which has not advanced in price this season. The la. bor of man is worth more, the fruits of the earth are We should be happy to be able to say of our patrons, higher, and eggs smaller, but newspapers are not ad-

Penitentiary at Philadelphia, for false affirmation at

er of

et

in fe si

wi

the

fro per red shi be

so

not

ore

by lef

tim

dite

sio

she

cor

Beat this Beet if you can .- A Mr. Wilkinson, of

VIPERS .- One of the contractors near Maunch his chair, which he despatched and retired to his bed in the same room. Soon after he heard a hissing

Anecdote .- One day during the present week, as a his heels up, and face co cred with blood and dust, where he had been politely hois ed by the keeper within, on account of his becoming too obstreperous,

ered a new plaster, used in the public works of that city, composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay, and one of sand; and being stirred again with oil, resists the weather better than marble.

Scarcit .- The Pawtucket Chronicle says . honesty is scarce, truth scarcer, but the scarcest of all virtuous

Libel Suit .- The trial for libel, Judge Lawless plaintiff, and Messrs. Charles & Paschall, Editors of The Library of the late Rev. Dr. Davis, of the or two since, at Troy, Lincoln county. Damages the St. Louis Republican, defendants, came on a day

A Grave above Ground .- On the bank of the Ohio

"In memory of Andrew Ellison, who departed this

A Whip .- A person who keeps a grocery store in BAPTIST BANNER. In the Banner of Nov. 5, our eye this city, busying himself yestercay in emptying a raw horse hide. We swung the copied from the C. Secretary, containing a quotation to the conclusion that half a dozen blows upon the improbable that the "tasker" had dropped his whip the artifice was discovered, and the offending mortal made to feel the weight of a new

" Scourge that wakes, that punish s the tear."

The field of Waterloo is now converted into a large manufactory of sugar from the beetroot, several Belgian capitalists having established works on the spot. The soil in that neighborhood is said to be excellent. It has been well manured with human gore, and must produce no other than the blood beet .- Watch.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Connecticut Central Baptist Ministers Meeting stands adjourned to meet at Hartford, in the Vestry

Question for discussion, What is the scriptural doctrine of the millenium.

GEORGE B. ATWELL, Sec'ry. Meriden, Nov. 22.

NOTICE.

The Board of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, will hold their next quarterly meeting at the North Baptist Church, in Hartford, on Tuesday, the 13th of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M. ORSAMUS ALLEN, Sec'ry.

CONNECTICUT LIFERARY INSTITUTION. Circumstances render it necessary that the Trustees of the Connecticut Literary Institution have an early meeting in order to consider some important subjects connected with the prosperity of this Institution. By meeting of the Board, according to the 4th article of the Charter, I hereby request a meeting of the Board in the city of Hartford, to be held on the 2d W chnesday in December, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the same place in Convention shall be held.

JAMES H. LINSLEY.

NOTICE.

The Board of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society will hold their next quarterly meeting at the Lecture Boom of the North Baptist Church, in Hartford, on Tuesday, the 13th of December next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. H. WOOSTER, Secretary.

Deep-River, Nov. 22, 1836.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having removed his pastoral relation rom the church in Agawam to the third church in Springfield, wishes all communications to be directed to him at Cabotville, Mass. P. BROCKETT.

Cabotville, Dec. 5, 1836.